



SAMPAN

THE RACE FOR MAYOR

Mayoral Candidates Address Issues Facing Chinatown/South Cove

Editor's Note: The SAMPAN last month took an informal poll of about 40 Chinatown/South Cove residents and workers to learn what issues they would like to see each of the Boston mayoral candidates address.

Nine of the publicly declared candidates were provided with the poll results and asked to take a stand on issues of particular concern to the neighborhood. A tenth candidate, Michael Gelber, Massachusetts coordinator of the National Democratic Policy Committee, could not be reached.

Seven of the nine candidates contacted responded. David I. Finnegan, former School Committee president, did not reply in time to be included, while Jon C. Straight, former Boston Licensing Board member, has since withdrawn from the race for mayor.

The following are results of the SAMPAN poll, with percentages showing how often each particular issue was raised, and responses by Lawrence DiCara, Raymond Flynn, Dennis Kearney, Robert Kiley, Mel King, Frederick Langone, and Eloise Linger.

IF YOU BECOME THE NEXT MAYOR OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, WHAT SPECIFIC STEPS WILL YOU TAKE TO ADDRESS THE FOLLOWING ISSUES FACING OUR NEIGHBORHOOD?

HOUSING (69%)

- There is a critical shortage of housing in the community, especially for low/moderate income families.
- Insufficient housing has led to unreasonable rent hikes, making it increasingly unaffordable for families who need to live in the community because of cultural and language barriers to remain here.

DiCARA: Although Boston has thousands of citizens who seek low-cost housing, including many in the Asian community, the city has not seriously approached the problem or developed widespread practical solutions. As mayor, I will devote my fullest energies to eradicating the shortage in low-cost housing through:

• **Rehabilitation of Existing Structures.** Studies indicate that 4,000 new homes can be added to the Boston market in the next four years through rehabilitation. There are many residential and commercial buildings in the Chinatown vicinity which could successfully be rehabilitated for use as low-cost housing, and paid for through the use of Community Development Block Grant funds and the attraction of tax exempt money such as Industrial Revenue Bonds. In addition, tax incentives will be created to encourage private development of low-cost housing.

• **The Use of Tax Credits to Reward Landlords Who Retain Tenants.** This policy will promote neighborhood stability, benefit elderly and low-income

tenants, and discourage landlords from divesting their holdings.

• **The Continuation of a Rent Control Policy which Protects Those Who Are in Need from Unreasonable Rent Increases.** My record clearly demonstrates that I have long supported moderate rent control.



LAWRENCE S. DiCARA
Attorney in Boston and Washington, present
Boston City Councillor, 1971-1981
City Council President, 1978
Residence: Dorchester
Age: 34

FLYNN: I take pride in the work that I have done with leaders of the Asian community on the need for affordable housing over the years. The need is so great, however, that the next mayor will have to develop programs on a much larger scale than those offered previously. To this end, I have worked successfully to make housing one of the major issues in this campaign.

I will enact a policy of inclusionary development, linking major commercial and institutional development with a requirement for developers to provide low and moderate income housing or housing funds. Through its struggle with the expansion of Tufts University, the Asian community has taken the lead in pioneering this concept.

I will use these funds combined with federal funds such as Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds to launch a campaign to rehabilitate abandoned housing throughout the city through a program of low interest loans and homesteading. With 14,000 abandoned units city-wide and an additional 4,600 empty units in public housing, there is plenty to work with to relieve the housing shortage which is driving rents so far beyond the reach of low and moderate income residents.

Until the housing shortage is completely relieved, I will stand by my commitment to full rent control. In addition, I will work for a condominium conversion ban which prohibits the displacement of low and moderate income tenants.

KEARNEY: Boston's housing faces serious problems. The Boston Housing Authority (BHA) is in receivership. Vacant buildings, representing not only

lost tax dollars but a source of affordable housing, can be found in every Boston neighborhood. The downtown area has become an exciting place to live and work, but has also caused rents to rise and concern over condominium conversion. These are serious problems, but not unsolvable.

First, as Mayor, I will lobby to end the receivership of the BHA and establish a new legal structure to govern the authority that will be comprised of housing professionals, public housing advocates, and tenants.

My administration will work tirelessly to improve both the BHA's central and local management with an eye towards cutting unnecessary costs. I will seek to place tenant representatives on the post receivership housing board to give them more input in the authority's decision-making process. I will work to insure that Boston receives its fair share of federal and state monies for rehabilitation. These monies will be spent in the most economical way possible in order to recover the maximum number of units.

Second, I will address the problem of vacant buildings which are a blight on every city neighborhood. While a health hazard and a significant tax loss to the city, these buildings represent an untapped source of housing. Many of these buildings can be recycled into decent and affordable housing. With the shortage of housing at near crisis proportions, my administration will become a tireless advocate for returning these buildings to occupancy. We will work to gather information on the tax status and number of these buildings and share this information with all concerned parties. We will establish a program to turn these buildings over to developers in the private sector and to non-profit community groups to be repaired and maintained in a responsible manner. We will then aggressively seek and provide financial and technical resources for the redevelopment of these properties in an open and fair manner and set the stage for innovative financing and ownership models that can make this type of



RAYMOND L. FLYNN
Boston City Councillor, 1978-present
State Representative, 1971-1978
Residence: South Boston
Age: 44

housing affordable.

I believe any comprehensive city housing program must include regulations of rents and condominium conversions. The current Rent Equity Ordinance represents the end product of many months of negotiations between tenants, landlords, the City Council, and the Mayor's Office. Before making any significant alterations to the current ordinance, I think we should evaluate its effectiveness. Therefore, as Mayor, I will first, insure the ordinance is fully implemented and the tenants are familiar with their rights. Second, I would monitor its effectiveness. Third, I would consider any proposals to change the ordinance if it does not prove effective in regulating rents and evictions.

I believe the current condominium conversion protection ordinance represents a good faith effort to protect tenants, particularly the elderly, the handicapped, and the low and moderate income tenants from capricious evictions.



DENNIS J. KEARNEY
Suffolk County Sheriff, 1977-present
State Representative, 1974-1977
Residence: East Boston
Age: 33

KILEY: There is a critical shortage of decent and affordable housing in Boston. I will expand the supply of low and moderate income housing through the following strategies:

• **Creation of Housing Trust Fund.** By taxing condominium conversion, office development, speculative resale of property, hotel rooms, and institutions which expand into Boston's housing market, the city will create a special fund to be used to build new affordable housing.

• **Creation of Urban Homesteading Program.** Estimates of the number of abandoned properties in Boston range from 9,000 to 14,000. I will establish a program for reclaiming abandoned structures involving financial and technical assistance for low and moderate income households seeking homeownership opportunities.

• **Support of Public Housing.** I support the goal of reducing the vacancy rate in

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Judge Denies Resentencing in Vincent Chin Case; U.S. Dept. of Justice Gives Case Priority Status

By Doris Sue Wong

While a Michigan judge last month ruled against resentencing in the Vincent Chin case, two groups advocating further legal action learned that the U.S. Department of Justice is considering the case a priority for federal investigation and possible prosecution.

Wayne County Circuit Judge Charles Kaufman June 2 denied a motion by the American Citizens for Justice (ACJ) seeking new sentences against two men who beat Vincent Chin, a 27-year-old Chinese draftsman, to death with a baseball bat in Detroit last year. The judge three months earlier had ordered Ronald Ebens and his stepson, Michael Nitz, to serve three years probation and pay \$3000 in fines each for the slaying. Ebens had pleaded guilty and Nitz, no contest to charges reduced from second degree murder to manslaughter. Under Michigan law, manslaughter carries a sentence ranging from probation to 15 years in prison.

The lenient sentences drew cries of outrage from Asian Americans and other supporters around the nation who believe the attack on Chin was racially motivated and justice had not been served. The ACJ, a Detroit-based civil rights group formed shortly after the sentencing in March, contends that Ebens and Nitz would not have received such light sentences had their victim not been Chinese and has spearheaded the battle for a legal remedy.

In a press statement released after Kaufman denied resentencing, Liza Cheuk May Chan, an attorney for the ACJ, said, "We are undeterred, nonetheless, and are convinced we will prevail in a higher court, as we are seriously considering an appeal of the decision."

Judge Says Sentences Valid

Citing various earlier court decisions, Kaufman wrote in his June 2 opinion that he did not have the legal authority to rescind and issue new sentences against Ebens and Nitz because there was no error in the judicial proceedings. Therefore, he concluded, the sentences handed



Vincent Chin

down were "valid" and "lawful."

The judge stated that contrary to the ACJ's argument, the absence of the prosecuting attorney, William Cahalan, at the sentencing and his failure to examine presentence reports which recommended what the Wayne County Adult Probation Office considered to be appropriate sentences, did not constitute an error in the judicial proceedings, but an exercise in prosecutorial judgment. He noted that in Wayne County prosecutors appear at sentencing sessions less than one percent of the time.

The ACJ had contended that because Cahalan did not attend the sentencing and was not shown the presentence reports, the victim's interests had not been represented and the judge based the sentences on misapprehended facts.

Kaufman further stated in his decision that in issuing the sentences of probation to Ebens and Nitz, he was "mindful of

well accepted legal criteria," which meant "that a sentence must fit the offender rather than the offense alone, and that a sentence should be 'tailored to the particular circumstances of the case and an effort to balance both society's need for protection and its interest in maximizing the offender's rehabilitative potential.'" He added that four factors have been established by the state's courts for determining sentences: (1) reformation of the offender, (2) protection of society, (3) the disciplining of the wrongdoer, and (4) the deterrence of others from committing like offenses. He concluded that based on these criteria, sentences of probation for Ebens and Nitz were "appropriate."

In response to Kaufman's findings, Chan maintained, "The court's June 2, 1983 decision completely failed to address the crux of our arguments: that the court was furnished material misinformation at the sentencing stage, which led to its mis-

placed reliance on an erroneous characterization of the crime, and resulting in a sentence that neither fit the crime nor the criminal, and which did not in any way service the society's interest nor the ends of justice."

"The court apparently attempted to shun its legal duty in this case by alluding to its supposed limited jurisdiction to resentence. However, lengthy citation of authorities aside, the court failed to distinguish this highly unusual case, and utterly failed to confront the thrust of our arguments and the very premise that set this case apart from any other: that the court's probation 'sentence' was procured by a dangerously misleading representation of the material circumstances surrounding the savage killing. By refusing to even recognize, let alone rectify, this grave legal and factual deficiency, the court is in effect legitimizing certain highly questionable or impermissible practice and procedure heretofore condemned in any court proceeding," she added.

Kin Yee, chair of the American Citizens for Justice, asserted, "We have established beyond a shadow of a doubt that the judge's decision was based on erroneous information presented to him. Because of this, he ruled on a second degree murder—plea bargained down to manslaughter—as though it were a traffic accident."

"We have shown that the system itself has failed to serve justice. From Prosecutor Cahalan's office, to the sentencing proceedings, to the judge's decision. This is beyond dispute," Yee stated.

Kaufman also rejected ACJ's motions to appoint a special prosecutor and to recognize a personal representative of Chin's estate and Lily Chin, the victim's mother and heir, as intervenors in the case. He said the ACJ's argument that Cahalan should be replaced in the case was not acceptable because the group had not convinced the court that the prosecuting attorney was either unable to perform the duties of his office or had a conflict of interest. He further wrote that no legal precedent appears to exist for appointing a special prosecutor to a criminal

case "for it is the duty of the Prosecuting Attorney to represent the people in all criminal cases."

The ACJ had argued that Cahalan was disqualified from the case because he could no longer represent the interests of the victim after failing to attend the sentencing and examine the presentence reports.

"In light of the unjustifiable omission and inexcusable inaction and nonchalance attributable to that office (of the prosecuting attorney) in the course of this prosecution, thus paving the way for the travesty of justice that followed at sentencing, any effort toward remedying the grievous miscarriage of justice

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Boston Chinese Organizations Support Re-opening of Vincent Chin Case

By Betty Hok-Ming Lam

The violent death of Vincent Chin in Detroit last year and the subsequent lenient sentencing received by the two men who pleaded guilty to the slaying has aroused unprecedented reactions from Chinese communities throughout the nation.

The strong racial overtones of the incident prompted a large scale demonstration by the Chinese community in Detroit on May 9 demanding a fair trial and more severe sentencing. A new civil rights group, the American Citizens for Justice, emerged as a result of the incident and are tapping all means to have the case re-opened.

Another national group actively involved in seeking legal action is the Organization of Chinese Americans (OCA). At their request, the FBI has begun investigation on the case in early May to see if there was any

possible civil rights violations.

Nearly every local Chinese community in the country had protested in some way in the past months showing spiritual support at least to the Detroit community in its pursuit for further legal action.

Early in May, representatives from four Boston-based Chinese organizations held a meeting to discuss ways of showing their share of support. The four organizations are the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (CCBA), Greater Boston Chinese Cultural Association (GBCCA), OCA New England Chapter, and National Association for Chinese Americans Boston Chapter (NACA).

A petition letter was drafted immediately at the meeting, stating their strong disapproval of the indifferent attitude of the prosecuting attorney and unfair sentencing of the circuit court judge. The letter said that the plea bargaining process was unduly abused and they urged a

re-trial of the case.

The letter jointly signed by Bill Chin (CCBA), Gordon Chin (GBCCA), Paul Yu (NACA), and Larry Ho (OCA) were addressed to President Ronald Reagan, Sen. Edward Kennedy, Assistant Attorney General William B. Reynolds, and the Governor of Michigan, James Blanchard.

Aside from the petition letter, the four organizations also sent a telegram to the American Citizens for Justice in Detroit vowing their support.

Gordon Chin, president of GBCCA, felt that not everyone in the community was aware of the serious implications in the case. He said the possible undercurrent of racial discrimination obviously still exists.

"We do not want to stir people's anger. That would not help things. But we'd really like people both inside and outside of the Chinese community to be aware of this thing."

In an effort to better inform people in the community, the

four groups bought a two-page ad in SAMPAN's May issue.

In addition to the joint action, GBCCA itself organized a letter campaign, sending about 2,000 letters out to the four people mentioned above who might have a strong say in the case. According to Chin, the response of the letter campaign was tremendous. Donations were voluntarily enclosed with the signed letters.

Bill Chin on behalf of CCBA published an open letter in a Chinese newspaper stating that his organization would act as a collecting agency for money donated to the legal funds needed for bringing the case to a higher court.

Gordon Chin reflected that it would be a slow, long-drawn and expensive process from now on. A small ad hoc group, headed by Kenneth Hu, was formed to meet every now and then to keep track of the latest developments and keep the people in Boston informed on the case.

MBTA Seeks Community Reaction to Public Transit Alternatives to Replace Elevated Orange Line

By Doris Sue Wong

The Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA) held a community meeting June 28 at the Quincy School to solicit neighborhood reaction to public transit options being considered to replace service currently provided by the Elevated Orange Line.

The meeting, attended by about two dozen Chinatown area representatives, was part of the second phase of the MBTA's Replacement/Transit Improvement Study. The study, begun in 1977, is being conducted to analyze the public transportation needs of Chinatown/South

Cove, South End, Roxbury, Dorchester, and Mattapan and to develop an overall transportation plan for the area.

The re-routing of the existing Elevated Orange Line to the Southeast Corridor is expected to be completed by September 1986 and its overhead rails, to come down between 1987 and 1988. The new Orange Line will include a South Cove station on Washington Street, constructed about five years ago.

A number of replacement options involving light rail vehicles (trolleys) and buses were presented at the meeting, but the discussion focused on two

light rail and the bus alternatives.

One light rail option calls for stations on Oak Street and street level service heading downtown along Washington Street, across Marginal Road/Shawmut Avenue to Tremont Street where it will go underground at a tunnel near Don Bosco Technical High School. According to MBTA representatives, this option would result in narrower streets and sidewalks; elimination of some on-street parking; reduction of auto access to the Quincy School; pedestrian street crossing at the intersection only; a fence on both sides of the tracks; and a modified bridge.

Another light rail option places stations on Marginal Road and would mean wider streets; more on-street parking will be retained; the closing of Marginal Road to all traffic except school buses; and widening and making two-way Herald Street to make it feasible.

The bus options include a South Cove Loop with a Chinatown/Medical Center route; a Boston Common Loop with bus route number 43 re-routed to go down Herald Street; and a Downtown Loop with a route running up and down Washington Street.

Through questioning, MBTA representatives noted that a light

rail option would cost an estimated \$23 million to put in place, while a bus option would cost between \$1 million and \$3 million. They also stated that there are three to four minutes difference in travel time between light rail vehicles and buses and that buses are generally louder than light rails.

Concerns raised by Chinatown representatives at the meeting revolved around noise, pollution, auto and pedestrian traffic, safety, and the aesthetic impact of a physical barrier created by the light rail options.

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Harrison Avenue Tenants Close to Reaching Settlement

By Betty Hok-Ming Lam

A tenants' rent strike which began in March at an apartment building at 231 Harrison Avenue in South Cove may come to an end if the tenants and landlord can come to terms over the conditions of the new leases.

After several sessions of grueling negotiations and bargaining, the two parties finally ironed out most of the terms and a settlement may be reached as early as July.

The landlord, William A. Harris, basically agreed to a two-year lease, a lesser increase on rent than he originally proposed, and a two-month rent compensation to the tenants because of all the inconveniences he caused them in the past. According to Marilyn Lee-Tom, spokesperson of the Chinatown Housing and Land Development Task Force, and some tenants, Harris had shut off elevators, refused to

pay water and sewage bills which resulted in a shut down of water, and let loose huge dogs in the building to scare people.

The new lease would mean different percentages of increase in rents to different groups of tenants in the tenant association. The first group of tenants who have moved into the building much earlier than others have utilities included in their rental fee, while the second group of tenants who moved in later on have to pay their own utilities. The newest tenants, who also do not have utilities included, are paying a higher rent because Harris had already raised it at the time they moved into the building. In order to find a fair way to take the increase in rent, tenants divided themselves into these three groups accordingly.

Harris proposed to raise rents 12 percent in the first year and

10 percent in the second year for the first group of tenants, and he agreed to continue the inclusion of their utilities in the rental fees.

For the second group of tenants, he would raise rents 3 percent in the first year and 9 percent in the subsequent year. There will be no increase in rent in the first year for the third group of tenants and a 9 percent increase in the following year. Utilities would still be excluded for the second and third group of tenants. Harris also proposed a possible third year's lease with an across-the-board 12 percent increase.

Members of the tenants association met on June 20 to discuss and vote on the terms listed by Harris. All three groups agreed on the percentages of increase for the first two years, but rejected the third year's proposed raise.

As for the compensation money, Harris agreed that all three groups do not have to pay for the first two months of rent after the new lease is signed. The first group of tenants who paid Harris an extra month of rent when they moved in (other than the required deposit) need not pay the last month of rent when they moved out. However, tenants did not agree on the two-month rent compensation, they are asking for three-month rent compensation.

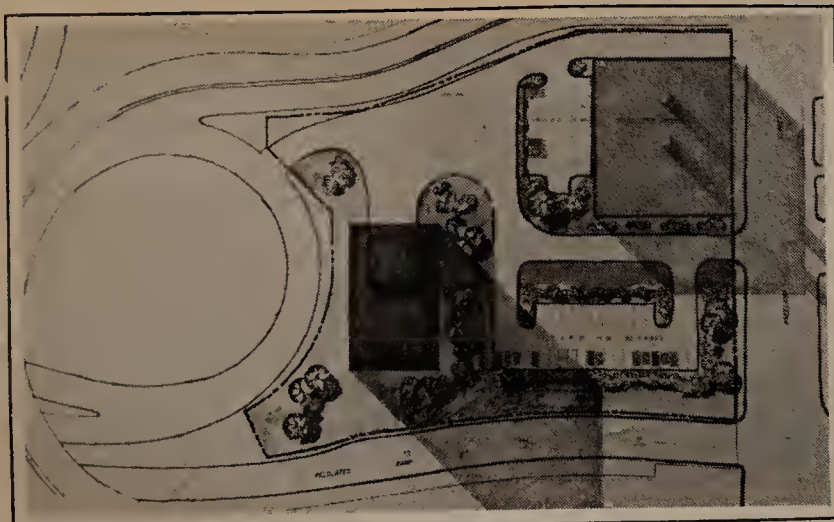
Many members who attended the tenants meeting complained that Harris still did not fix the apartments properly to bring them up to housing code standards. Harris, on the other hand, told the negotiating committee that he did not have enough money to make the necessary repairs. He asked the tenants to give him back 50 percent of the

rent that they held up because of the strike, so he could proceed on with the repairs.

The tenants agreed to pay Harris back all the money they owed because they said it was lawfully his. But they planned to give it back a little at a time to make sure that Harris keeps his word and makes the repairs. They planned to wait until after the housing inspector checked their apartments and made note of what degree of work has been done to determine the percentage of money they would release to Harris.

Although the two parties are close to reaching a settlement, Lee-Tom advised the members of the tenants association should still stay together even after the lease is signed. She felt that only if the tenants united could they stand firm and negotiate a fair deal with the landlord.

Wang Laboratories Announces Plans to Build \$10 Million Manufacturing Facility



Site plan of Wang plant (Anderson-Nichols, Architects)

Wang Laboratories officially announced June 2 its plans to build a \$10 million manufacturing facility on land adjacent to South Station and Chinatown.

Dr. An Wang, founder and chair of the Lowell-based computer firm, said, "This \$10 million plant will provide Wang with the additional manufacturing space we need to sustain our growth. But more importantly it fulfills our pledge to bring at least three hundred jobs to Boston's inner neighborhoods. This building will provide the hard working men and women of this community with an oppor-

tunity to become productive members of our state's high technology industry—the fastest growing and most promising sector of our economy."

Joining Wang for the announcement at the Chinatown Gateway was Mayor Kevin White, who stated, "This is the first incremental step which can make us a center of high technology in the city itself."

Robert Ryan, director of the Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA), noted that the new plant not only will provide new jobs in Chinatown, but is also

linked to the physical development of the community.

Construction of the 10-story, 100,000 square foot facility is projected to begin this fall and be completed by 1985. The plant is expected to produce telecommunications equipment.

The facility will occupy a portion of land and air rights on the South Station interchange of the Massachusetts Turnpike. In order to create the site, a neighborhood recreation facility, Pagoda Park, will be relocated to allow for realignment of the Turnpike ramps.

A new Pagoda Park will be built on a site adjacent to the Chinagate Park, located at the entrance of Chinatown. The new park will be developed by the BRA with the help of a \$400,000 Unity Development Grant Action Grant from the State Department of Community Affairs.

Wang had originally planned to become a primary tenant in the Boylston Building by developing a manufacturing facility in the upper four stories of the building. However, the computer firm withdrew from the project last year after its engineers found that the building was not strong enough to support its heavy machinery.

—Doris Sue Wong

POLICE REPORT

Concord Resident Stabbed by Cab Driver

ATTEMPTED MURDER

On May 31 the police received a radio call reporting a stabbing at the corner of Stuart and Tremont Streets. While en route they were informed that the victim, a Concord resident, was already brought to the New England Medical Center. Upon arriving at the hospital, they were informed that the victim had been stabbed several times in the chest and was in critical condition. At the hospital a friend of the victim reported that a black and yellow cab was involved in the stabbing. The officers informed police cars in District I and IV to be on the lookout for the cab. A District IV cruiser informed the officer that they saw a cab fitting the description at the corner of Herald and Shawmut Streets and that the driver was wiping the exterior of the cab. The driver of the cab, Alexander Allen Jr. of Dorchester, was placed under arrest and transported to District A police station.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY

On June 11 a Dorchester resident reported that while he was walking along Providence Street he was accosted by a white male who demanded to see his radio. The victim pushed the suspect away from him and at this time the suspect pulled out a knife and cut the victim on the throat, drawing blood. The victim chased the suspect, but lost him on Washington Street. The victim informed the police of the incident. Officers apprehended the suspect, Carlton Peters of Brighton, on Bromfield Street and charged him with assault and battery with a deadly weapon and attempted armed robbery.

On June 14 a Newton resident reported that while he was at the

corner of Essex Street and Harrison Avenue a black male began to push him and try to put his hand into his pocket. Willie Lockhart of Mattapan was arrested and charged with assaulting with intent to rob.

On June 18 a Boston resident reported that two black males attempted to grab four gold chains from her neck. A police officer and the victim returned to the scene at the corner of West and Mason Streets where the victim identified the two suspects.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY ON A POLICE OFFICER

On June 10 an officer observed three black males running through an alley. One of the men had a gun in his hand. Chasing him was another man who was shouting, "Police officer, someone, call help." The officer drove up Washington Street and intercepted the three men at West and Washington Streets. One of the two men struck the officer and a violent struggle ensued. The officer was able to subdue the suspect, but the other two got away. Michael Bonds of Roxbury was charged with assault and battery on a police officer.

DRUG ARREST

On June 14 an officer observed what appeared to be a drug deal in a doorway on Beach Street. The officer arrested two men, Eric Smith of Roxbury and Drayton Mathew.

OTHER ARRESTS

During recent weeks, eight people were arrested for shoplifting, four for prostitution, and six for being common night walker.

Corrections

Illustrations accompanying the book review of DEAR DIANNE and WINGS FOR LAI-HO in our June issue were inadvertently transposed due to a printing error.

In the June article on the Vincent Chin case, the Vietnamese youth reported stabbed to death was not a college but a high school student in Davis, California.

EDITORIAL

Sentencing in Vincent Chin Case an Affront to Asian Americans

Asian Americans, those of us with ethnic roots in China, Japan, Korea, Southeast Asia, the Philippines, and other Asian countries, need to stand together to oppose and to protest the Detroit court decision in the Vincent Chin case.

Twenty-seven-year-old Chin was bludgeoned to death with a baseball bat a year ago outside a Detroit bar. Chin and his friends had been racially harassed by two men, two men who later pursued Chin and maliciously attacked Chin. Both men were finally brought to court this March, the charge drastically reduced after plea bargaining to manslaughter.

Both men pleaded guilty to the charge, were placed on probation and fined \$3,000. The *Washington Post*, in its editorial, called it a "\$3,000 license to kill." (See SAMPAN May and June 1983 issues.)

The Chinese community in Detroit, and increasing numbers of supportive groups, incensed at the light sentencing, are seeking legal action to overturn the judgment. Also, violation of the civil rights of Vincent Chin are being examined by the U.S. Department of Justice.

There are many issues involved: Judge Charles Kaufman, in explaining his sentence, said: "You don't make the punishment fit the crime; you make the punishment fit the criminal," noting that both men charged with the murder were "good," employed citizens with no previous records.

Would the sentence have been so light, had either of them been murdered instead by an Asian American?

Read Jack Chen's book *Chinese in America* and become familiar with the historical discrimination of Chinese, Chinese immigrants who helped settle the West, contributed to the region's agricultural and fishing industries and the building of the Transcontinental Railroad...only to find themselves—when economic conditions change and the labor market tightened—the victims of lynchings, made scapegoats for the problems of scarce jobs, and burdened with discriminatory taxation and severely limited rights, leading to the Chinese Exclusion Act barring immigration of Chinese laborers.

Chin was mistaken for Japanese and racial slurs, alluding to loss of jobs, were part of the awful events leading to Chin's death. Again, will the Asian community in this country be the scapegoats for the economic condition?

And, what is the price of life? Does \$3,000 pay off that debt? What is the loss to Vincent Chin's family? What about his life's potential, his potential earnings and contributions? Does the justice system address the victim's dependent's needs?

New York's EAST WIND Local Committee, in support of the Detroit American Citizens for Justice efforts, is rallying East Coast Asians to seek justice in the Vincent Chin case and for human dignity and respect for Asian people. They note, with concern, the growing numbers of racially motivated violence occurring in the United States:

- The Ku Klux Klan burning down a Chinese theatre in Monterey Park, California.
- A Vietnamese high school student in Davis, California, knifed to death by

- a white classmate with a reputation for harassing Vietnamese refugees.
- A 10-year-old Cambodian girl shot in the shoulder while walking to school in Houston, Texas.

And in Boston, vandals attacking Vietnamese grocery stores in Dorchester, Indochinese harassed in Brighton, and a Korean restaurant vandalized by local residents in East Boston.

Join in the protest. To remain quiet is to accept without dignity a secondary status in this country. Demand justice and review of the Vincent Chin case. Explore the issues and refuse to let this case die quietly.

Vincent Chin died a senseless death, he was a victim of discrimination and racism. The lenient sentence applied to his murderers is an outrageous insult to the Asian American community. Can any one of us be slain for a price of \$3,000?

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Naive View of Human Nature, Criminals

Wayne County (Michigan) Circuit Court Judge Charles Kaufman's alarmingly lenient sentencing in the Vincent Chin murder case (June issue) not only is a glaring example of how our system of criminal justice often fails to serve justice; it also reveals a disturbingly and alarmingly naive view of human nature and criminals.

A major reason why our society has been unable to alleviate the pervasive and pernicious problem of crime is that all too many of our criminologists, legal experts, social scientists, jurists and law enforcement people have been unduly influenced by the naive and harmful assumption that man is born good but becomes corrupted by evil social institutions and by a bad environment. According to people who hold this assumption, society, and not the criminal, is morally responsible for crime; the rapist, for example, is not morally accountable for his crimes, because of his bad family life and environment. Consequently, the rapist really is a "victim" of his environment and, therefore, should not be im-

prisoned; rather, he should be sent to a mental institution so he can be "rehabilitated." But what happens to the unfortunate victims of the rapist?

In the same way, Judge Charles Kaufman's excessively lenient treatment of the two murderers of Vincent Chin manifests a surprisingly and alarmingly naive view of human nature, crime and criminals. This naive view is reflected in the disturbing statement that the judge made in defense of his unjust sentencing. The judge stated: "These men [the two who murdered Vincent Chin] are not going to go out and harm somebody else. I just didn't think that putting them in prison would do any good for them or for society. You don't make the punishment fit the crime; you make the punishment fit the criminal."

One is tempted to ask if the judge would have made such a statement if a member of his own family had been viciously and sadistically murdered by the two men.

Haven Bradford Gow
Fall River

FINANCE

The Federal Reserve and You

By the Money Man

Paul Volcker—his position, his importance. Many have heard or read of Paul Volcker but have not delved too deeply into the significance of his reappointment by President Reagan recently.

Volcker has been chair of the Federal Reserve since his appointment by former President Jimmy Carter on August 6, 1976. He is one of the most singularly important persons in the financial and monetary field in the country if not the world. Through his position as chair, along with six other governors of the board, he controls the availability of money to the financial markets. That is, the amount of money banks can borrow. Thus, if banks have limited funds to lend, the remaining available funds must be competed for.

As with any commodity, scarcity tends to push value or prices higher. Conversely, supplying funds or making money more available (by buying Treasury notes or bills) will lower the cost. Cost is reflected by the rise or decline of interest rates. The recent high interest rates was an example of tight money conditions caused by the Fed. Remember the high interest rates the money markets were paying? Supply and demand are strong market forces applying to money as well as other goods and services.

Many may wonder how this affects you. After all, I'm not involved with high finance, you may say. Rest assured that what the Federal Reserve does or does not do affects you no matter who you are and what you do. We'll try to explain.

The recent high interest rates were the sole responsibility of the Federal Reserve System. The intent, of course, was to suppress the runaway inflation. This is another example of making a commodity

(money) expensive. This prevented many from buying a house, expanding a business, or even demanding higher wages. With Congress and the Administration unwilling or unable to control runaway spending, thus creating a higher and higher budget deficit, the Fed may be forced to apply the brakes again to prevent the renewal of inflationary forces.

With the elections coming up, you may wonder why President Reagan reappointed Volcker. Since the Fed is independent of the political process, the policies decided upon by Volcker and the other six governors may not be in tune with that of the Administration, thus may jeopardize Reagan's reelection bid.

There are many reasons for Volcker's reappointment. First, through his delicate handling of the money supply (money available in the public's hands that is available for immediate spending, known as M-1), he has gained the acceptance, respect, and credibility of the financial markets at home and abroad. Second, with the economy just coming out of a deep recession and the financial condition of many Third World countries in dire straits, the credit markets were very nervous with the possibility of an "unknown" heading the Federal Reserve Board.

The economic future of this country, and because of the interdependence of others, lies squarely upon how Volcker calms the credit markets. His handling of future interest policies affects all of us. His policies, if done properly, would achieve a firm and sustained growth of the economy. He must walk a tightrope to balance domestic growth and Third World payment requirements. With the exception of a few other persons, the position of Chair of the Board of the Federal Reserve is an all-powerful one.

Business Brief

Through the current sale of an additional \$94 million in bonds by the Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency (MHFA), another round of low interest mortgages are expected to become available at participating banks in early August.

The interest rate on the mortgages will be set at the end of July, but is anticipated to be close to the 9.7 percent set for the last bond issue in May. As with the last issue, mortgage funds will probably be committed within one to two days.

The MHFA is instituting a strict voucher system for implementation of the August mortgage issue. Banks can begin to issue numbered vouchers on August 3 to customers applying for MHFA mortgages and can begin to accept completed applications beginning August 9. Customers must bring copies of their signed purchase and sales agreements in order to obtain vouchers. Contact individual banks to inquire about their specific implementation dates.

Eligibility guidelines also have been changed for the August issue. In the Boston Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, the maximum allowable purchase price is \$86,000 for a single family new construction; \$77,000 for single family existing housing; \$87,000 for two family existing housing; \$105,000 for three family existing housing; \$123,000 for four family existing housing. The maximum annual income to qualify in the Boston SMSA is \$29,000 for a single person household; \$35,000 for two persons; \$3,000 for each additional person.

In other areas in the state, the maximum allowable purchase

price is \$71,000 for a single family new construction; \$56,000 for single family existing housing; \$63,000 for two family existing housing; \$76,000 for three family existing housing; \$89,000 for four family existing housing. The maximum annual income is \$26,000 for a single person; \$32,000 for two persons; \$3,000 for each additional person.

FAMILY LIVING

Birth and Wedding Announcements

BORN. To Mary and Stanley Wong of Brookline: a boy, Brian James, 7 lbs. 11 oz., 20 1/4 inches, April 22.

BORN. To Marilyn and David Yee of Milton: a girl, Christine Rose, 6 lbs. 3 oz., 17 3/4 inches, May 19.

MARRIED. Agatha Hui, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hui of Allston, and David Wong, son of Mr. Cheow Young Wong of Allston, June 26.

Wedding and birth announcements are printed free of charge. Submit them to: Family Living, SAMPAN, 18 Oxford Street, Boston, MA 02111. Or call M. Chin at 244-6446.

Quincy School Holds Fun Day

The First Annual Josiah Quincy Fun Day was held on Tuesday, June 7, the 136th anniversary of the establishment of the Quincy School in South Cove.

All 650 pupils and parents participated. Parents provided food and help, while children made games and had projects to share. Also available were pony rides (4 ponies), face painting, clowns, Brother Blue (the famous storyteller), Chinese calligraphy demonstrations, a full magic show, movies, helium balloons, a Boston Police Mounted Patrol Horse, kite making, fun games, food, and fellowship.

Research Center Seeks Volunteers

More than 160 resident volunteers are now being sought for the first nutrition research studies to be housed in the new Metabolic Research Unit at the U.S.D.A. Human Nutrition Research Center on Aging (HNRC) on the Tufts campus in downtown Boston.

Volunteers must be at least 18 years of age, and must be willing to live at the Center for periods ranging from five to 14 days. Some studies will focus on those over age 60. All participants will receive stipends, free meals and nutritional counseling. Interested individuals should contact a recruiter at 956-0417 for more information.

Civil Service Examinations

Civil service examinations are going to be given for the positions of medical social worker, training specialist, and public assistance training specialist on August 20.

Call 727-1590 or toll-free 1-800-392-6178 for further information and applications.

Architectural Rendering Unveiled for Nursing Home

By Gloria Chun

An architectural rendering and floor plans of the proposed South Cove Manor Nursing Home facility were unveiled to the public at a meeting June 20. Robert Chin, president of the South Cove Nursing Facilities Foundation (SCNFF), also announced a conditional commitment from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for a mortgage guarantee of 89.9 percent of the \$4 million construction costs of the nursing home.

Chin said that groundbreaking is scheduled for the fall, and meanwhile the community must raise \$350,000 to meet the projected shortfall of the first year

of operation of the 100-bed nursing home. When fully operational, the nursing home is expected to be self-supporting through third party reimbursements and private paying clients.

The nursing home, in the planning for years, has run into numerous stumbling blocks over time. The facility will be located at 120 Shawmut Avenue (now a vacant lot), next to the Holy Trinity Church and a block south of the Mass. Turnpike.

Financing has been a major problem. Helped with two significant planning grants from the Permanent Charity Fund of Boston, the nonprofit SCNFF group raised \$190,000 in the past five years, most of which has been used for development



Artist's rendering of the South Cove Manor Nursing Home to be located adjacent to the Holy Trinity Church on Shawmut Avenue. (Jung/Brannen Associates, Inc., Architects)

80 ESL Graduates to Participate in QSCC Adult Literacy Program

On June 16, more than 80 students completed the regular course of study in English and survival skills taught at the Quincy School Community Council—Adult English as a Second Language (QSCC-AESL) Program. More than half of these students began to study English at QSCC two and a half years ago with no prior background in English at all.

Normally students completing these courses would be graduated. However, because the QSCC-AESL Program has received a new grant from the City of Boston Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency as part of the Adult Literacy Initiative (ALI), these students will be able to continue studying in QSCC's first all-English classes, which will help them to make the transition to other monolingual training programs and employment opportunities. The new grant will also allow the AESL Program to

develop a language lab and to offer tutoring to students who can not attend regularly scheduled classes.

Sponsored by the Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency (NDEA), the ALI will establish a network of neighborhood-based learning centers to carry out basic educational programs for about 1,000 adults annually. The NDEA has committed \$1 million of Community Development Block Grant funds to support these community-based programs.

QSCC-AESL's new semester, for regular bilingual classes as well as for the new monolingual ALI component and for tutoring services, will begin on July 11. Although there is a long waiting list for beginning classes, the waiting list for more advanced classes is not so long. Registration for all classes is held every Monday from 4:00 to 6:30 p.m. at QSCC, 885 Washington Street, Boston.

CACA Offers Two New Beginning Adult ESL Programs

The Chinese American Civic Association's (CACA) Adult Education Program opened two new beginning classes on July 6. One class will be held from 8:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. and the other from 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Registration is at 18 Oxford Street on the first floor. You will be asked to fill out a registration form and then you will be called for testing and placement into a

class. The tuition fee is \$30 per month.

All classes in the Adult Education Program focus on conversational English. In addition to the two new classes, there are also six other classes from Level I to Level V. There are some openings in these classes. CACA presently employs 15 instructors and serves over 300 students.

For more information, call 426-9492 and ask for May Lee.

costs and filing fees, such as mortgage applications, planning costs and architectural design work by Jung/Brannen Associates, an architectural firm contracted to design and supervise construction of the facility. Earlier this year, Dimeo Construction Company was selected by an advisory committee and approved as general contractor.

Construction costs, estimated at \$4.07 million, will be covered by the HUD guaranteed mortgage and 10.1 percent is expected from private investors. To lure private investors and to provide investment credits for these investors, the nonprofit SCNFF

plans to create a new for-profit corporation to be called the South Cove Manor, Inc., which will retain ownership of the physical plant and operate the nursing home.

According to Chin, the community's interests and needs will be protected through the not-for-profit SCNFF which will control South Cove Manor.

The complex financing package includes a \$350,000 loan from the United South End/Roxbury Development Corporation, \$70,000 in loans from SCNFF Board members, and another \$80,000-\$155,000 from the community. These funds provide the

collateral for the HUD mortgage guaranty.

A vigorous fundraising drive in the community will commence in July under a volunteer community group including: Lena Chang, Beatrice Lee, May Ling Tong, Eugene Wu, Edward Guen, and Amy Guen. Chin said that raising the \$350,000 from the community is the final link for the nursing home's reality.

The facility will feature a bilingual staff of nursing and allied health professionals, Chinese food, and skilled nursing and intermediate care for nursing home residents.

AVAILABLE ELDERLY/HANDICAPPED HOUSING

耆英或殘障市民住屋

The Boston Housing Authority currently has, or will have available in the near future, apartments for occupancy in the following complexes for the elderly/handicapped:

波士房屋處 (Boston Housing Authority)
即將有下列柏文提供給年老及殘障市民居住。

Dorchester

Annapolis
Ashmont
Codman
Groveland
John Meade
Pasciucco

Summer Street
374 Ashmont Street
784 Washington Street
15 Mary Moore Beatty Circle (River St.)
5 Melville Avenue
330 Bowdoin Street

Telephone # 298-7114
Telephone # 298-7114
Telephone # 323-1250
Telephone # 298-7114
Telephone # 298-7114
Telephone # 298-7114

Jamaica Plain

Amory Street
Bickford Street

125 Amory Street
80-90 Bickford Street
297-298 Center Street

Telephone # 522-7654
Telephone # 445-8515

Mattapan/Hyde Park

Davison Street
Hassan Apartments

101 Davison Street
705 River Street

Telephone # 323-1250
Telephone # 323-1250

Roxbury

Holgate Apartments
Walnut Park
Warren Towers

125 Elm Hill Avenue
1990 Columbus Avenue
280 Martin Luther King Boulevard

Telephone # 522-7654
Telephone # 522-7654
Telephone # 266-4464

South End

Frederick Douglas
Hampton House
St. Botolph
Unity Towers
Washington Manor
Eva White

755 Tremont Street
155 Northampton Street
70 St. Botolph Street
80 West Dedham Street
1701 Washington Street
440 Tremont Street

Telephone # 266-4464
Telephone # 266-4464
Telephone # 266-4464
Telephone # 266-2668
Telephone # 266-4464
Telephone # 266-4464

You (or your spouse) must be 62 years of age or handicapped to qualify. Maximum annual income for one (1) person is \$12,180 and for two (2) persons it is \$13,920.

DON'T WAIT! Call one of the telephone numbers listed above to arrange an appointment to see one of these very attractive apartments.

For general information regarding BHA housing call 451-1250, Extension 360.

All BHA apartments are offered on an equal housing opportunity basis.

條件是您 (或您的配偶) 已六十二歲以上者是身體殘障。同時年收入單身者少於 \$ 12,900, 或二人年總收入少於 \$ 13,900。

請立刻打上列電話洽詢並可安排參觀您有興趣的柏文, 波士房屋處電話是 451-1250 轉接 Ext 360 360, 所有柏文將秉持公平原則。

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EDUCATION

Scholarships and Awards



I-Jian Lin of Boston recently received the Francis L. Thompson Alumni Award for excellence in design at the Massachusetts College of Art's honor convocation.

Catherine Wong from Harvard College and Mark Cheung from Brandeis University were among six Boston-area college sophomores to be awarded \$2000 financial grants under the Bank of Boston's new Minority Scholarship Program.

As "Bank of Boston Scholars," Wong and Cheung will also receive another \$2000 grant at the end of their junior years as well as paid summer management internships at the bank between their junior and senior years of study.

Awards were given on the basis of a student's academic standing, demonstrated financial need, and career interest in business finance.

Wong, a graduate of Dorchester Girls Latin, and Cheung, a graduate of Brookline High School, were selected from among 14 candidates nominated for the grants.

The following seniors graduated from Charlestown High School were 1983 scholarship and award recipients.

Winnie Lo, \$1000 John F. Cushing Memorial Scholarship from the Kiwanis Club of Charlestown; Yuk Ming Ang, \$1000 from the Program of Assistance to Youth in Schools; Ming Oai Lam, \$500 from Massport; Ting-Kwong Chan, \$250 from Massport; Wing Lum Chen and Rita Truong, four-year full tuition

scholarships from Boston University; Gar Lum Chen, Bin Chin, Thieu Vinh Huynh, Chi Thua Ly and Fu Sang Tham, one-year tuition scholarships from Northeastern University; Bin Chin and Mieu Ngo, Franklin Medals; Mieu Ngo, \$1250 from the Carolina DeFabritius Holmes Scholarship; Fu Sang Tham, Daughters of the American Revolution Award; Sui Hua Yee, John Hancock Business Education Award Plaque; Sui Hua Yee, Ting-Kwong Chan and Rita X. Truong, Outstanding Achievement in Typing Placques; Bin Chin, Harvard Book Award for Outstanding Senior Academically; Jason Wong and Po Kuen Tse, \$100 each from Chinese Community Scholarships; Yuk Ming Ang, Buu Tran Huynh, Luong Thieu Huynh and Fu Sang Tham, \$10 each from the Charlestown High School Service Awards.

Ying K. Ng and Waisum Wong, both residents of Boston, have been named to the Dean's List at the Franklin Institute of Boston.

Ng completed the spring semester with a grade point average of 3.6 and Wong with a grade point average of 3.5 in electrical engineering technology. A semester rating of 3.0 (B average) or higher is required for the Dean's List.

Newton Cantonese School Registration

From now until August 14, the Newton Cantonese School will be conducting registration by mail for courses to begin September, 1983.

The school offers three types of Chinese language courses for children. Preschool is a 2½-hour introductory course for three-, four-, and five-year-olds, primarily concerned with exposing its students to the classroom learning situation and to the language itself through books and creative activities such as arts and crafts, songs, and games. New to the course this September, besides the extended hours, will be the requirement that all parents actively participate in the Preschool classroom on a regular rotating basis. Conversation, a course for five- and six-year-olds, mainly emphasizes speaking, with Level I for students with little or no knowledge of Cantonese and Level II for those with some. Traditional Chinese, a course with four different levels of difficulty, teaches reading, writing and speaking to older children up to 15 years of age. Previous knowledge of Cantonese is a prerequisite.

Language placement screening is first done through the information given on the children's registration forms and then again in the Fall by the classroom teachers. The two determining criteria are age and degree of knowledge of Cantonese.

Children in the Conversation and Traditional Chinese courses

may choose an elective in one of the following cultural areas: Wu Shu I or II, Oriental dance I or II, arts and crafts (open to Conversation students only), or Chinese brush painting (open to Traditional Chinese students in Level II or higher only).

The school also has courses for adults in conversational Cantonese, Chinese cooking and Chinese brush painting.

As stated in its constitution, "(t)he purpose of the Newton Cantonese School is to respond to the expressed needs of the Newton Chinese community to provide children and their families with knowledge of the Cantonese language, knowledge of Chinese culture, and share experiences with other Chinese children."

The school welcomes all Newton and non-Newton residents who have a desire to learn and/or maintain the Cantonese language and culture to enroll. However, priority is given to Newton residents.

All classes meet Saturdays between 10:00 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. from September to June at a Newton school.

To receive a registration form, which must be returned to the school no later than August 14, contact May Chin at 244-6446. To obtain further information, contact Mary Young, who is fluent in Cantonese, at 964-0783, Susan Chin at 965-5685, Caroline Chin at 964-2784, or May Chin at 244-6446.

Student loans granted.



The BayBanks now offer three loan programs designed to make it easier for students and their parents to meet the rising costs of higher education.

Higher Education Loan Program (HELP)

This loan provides undergraduates enrolled in an approved degree program with funds up to \$2,500 per year. Or up to \$5,000 per year for graduate students. And repayment doesn't begin until after graduation.

Parental Loans to Undergraduate Students (PLUS)

For further assistance, parents of undergraduate students can apply for a PLUS loan and receive an additional \$1,000 to \$3,000 per year per child. And eligibility is based on your credit history rather than financial need.

Health Educational Assistance Loans (HEAL)

For students pursuing certain degrees in the health care field, a HEAL loan can provide as much as \$20,000 per year, up to a total of \$80,000 towards the cost of the education. Repayment doesn't begin until after graduation. And like our HELP and PLUS loans, total financial aid must not exceed the cost of education.

For more information regarding the BayBanks HELP, PLUS, and HEAL loans, simply mail in the attached coupon. With scholarships at a premium, it might be one of the smartest moves you could make.

I'd like additional information regarding the BayBanks ☐ HELP ☐ PLUS ☐ HEAL Loans. (please check one)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Student _____

Parent's name _____

BayBank Boston

Mail to: BayBank Boston Marketing Department
175 Federal Street, Boston, MA 02110, Tel. 482-1040

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THE RACE FOR MAYOR

Continued from page 1

public housing to 5 percent by 1985. I believe that tenants must be involved in the management of public housing. All residents of public housing will receive the same level of city services as other residents of the city.

•**Establishment of Arson Early Warning System.** I will establish an arson early warning system to prevent arson, especially arson-for-profit, which drives out low and moderate income families from their homes.

•**Creation of Guidelines for Institutional Expansion.** I will work with community groups and representatives from institutions to establish a set of guidelines for institutional expansion and a process for all expansions which threaten to interfere with housing opportunities and neighborhood life.

•**Rent Protection for Tenants.** The city should protect tenants, especially low and moderate income residents from unreasonable and unfair increases in rents. I am committed to increasing the supply of affordable rental housing.

•**Support for Home Rule Petition Giving Boston Fair Housing Greater Authority.** I support the home rule petition giving the Boston Fair Housing Commission the power to issue cease and desist order, to issue civil penalties, and to award compensatory damages.

KING:

•**Rent Control/Condominium Control.** I will reinstate strong rent controls. I would also immediately initiate a strong ban on conversion of any rental units to condominiums until the vacancy rate for low and moderate income housing is well above 5 percent. We should also investigate the options, such as using MHFA funds for rent subsidies rather than more elderly high rises (which are now overbuilt by many reports), to help stabilize rental costs toward a goal of no more than 30 percent of family income. Only just-cause evictions, argued before the Housing Court, should be allowed. Senate 642 (sponsored by MTO) is a good model for just-cause eviction control.

•**Housing Supply.** To increase the city's

low and moderate income housing supply, we will reorganize and streamline city departments responsible for handling abandoned and tax title units; in addition, we will inventory vacant units or partially vacant units and set up an "early warning" arson alert system to assist community groups within return more abandoned property to local residents.

We will also take a hard look at ways to maximize the use of existing units, perhaps revising laws on rooming houses, accessory apartments and the like. We should also develop a vigorous program for the re-use of closed schools and other public buildings for congregate housing or other styles of efficient and reasonably priced housing.

We need to work with unions such as the bricklayers, who have pension funds to invest in housing development in return for jobs. Factory built housing should be assessed too. Housing renovation is a natural starting point for a major jobs development program as well. We also need to build models of entirely new types of housing which combine solar features, which not only make housing more energy independent but also allow food production at the home site. I am definitely in favor of an ordinance to require developers in the city to build low and moderate income housing in return for city support for their projects. I believe we can work with businesses to help them understand that such investments are not only just and partial return for the city services they use, but also good for their own prospects in the long run by making Boston a healthier city. Business and developers have an obligation not to compound displacement problems and to assist in balancing downtown development and neighborhood improvement through investment in the community.

As Mayor, I will also work with other mayors across the country to pressure HUD and the federal government to help stop displacement and to convert more of the budget from war-related activity to housing development and support, as well as to jobs with peace.

We will also support tenant organizing and work with tenant groups that want to assume control of their buildings. In addition, we will work with elderly tenants to find ways for them to stay in their homes.

We must take a hard look at the root causes of displacement—if it is institutional expansion, then it must be stopped. If it is inappropriate development by business in a vulnerable community, then it must be redirected. Universities and hospitals have taken hundreds of units of housing off the market in Boston; Tufts encroaching on Chinatown being a prime example. If universities and hospitals are allowed to expand, they should meet the same requirements as business to help replace housing stock and provide jobs to residents.

•**Public Housing.** First of all, the city must establish a decent and supportive relationship with public housing residents and the court-appointed receiver. The city should provide basic city services such as garbage collection and security without hassles, again in all cases striving to increase tenant control and responsibility. We have to do away with the second class status of public housing residents.

The kind of partnership just established between Northeastern and nearby public housing (100 scholarships) is the kind of effort that the Mayor can encourage and assist to help break down the barriers. Public housing tenants also need to be supported through hiring for maintenance in public housing, including management.

•**Homesteading.** For this year's CDBG budget, \$3.1 million is allocated to a homesteading program. While more funds are needed, major changes in the city's management of vacant housing units is a key to making those funds, or any others, effective. Our housing program includes a major revision of all procedures related to the disposition of city-owned, tax-default and abandoned housing units in the city. We will create a land and housing bank, and a position of housing "ombudsperson" to oversee the swift processing of these units through the relevant city departments and into the hands of non-profit/community housing development groups who can demonstrate the qualifications



ROBERT R. KILEY
Management Consultant, 1979-present
MBTA General Manager, 1975-1979
Deputy Mayor of Boston, 1972-1975
Residence: Beacon Hill
Age: 47

to distribute this housing to low and moderate income tenants or owners. Funding will be channeled to support the renovation process and the management of renovated units to minimize the threat of default. This approach will help break the cycle of speculation which now makes housing impossibly expensive.

•**Housing Code Enforcement.** Our approach to the enforcement of the housing code is tied to our plan for decentralizing many city services to the district level through elected councils with local staff and budgets for contracting or providing certain services. Code enforcement must not only be tightened, but also speeded up, using a priority system for more severe violations.

The federal government's role as a landlord in violation of codes should be handled by insisting that maintenance costs be paid before tax shelters are paid off. Maintenance in these federally managed properties should be directly tied to increasing tenant management responsibility; tenants should be contracted to provide maintenance for these buildings. Tenants should also be monitors of subcontracted maintenance firms, making them accountable to tenant scrutiny, not just to the Housing Authority.

In general, tenants should be able to opt for rent reduction for doing approved preventive maintenance as well as code violation correction. Preventative maintenance should be the watch-word for all code enforcement to reduce costs over time.

LANGONE: We must find additional land space for housing. I already have two sites in mind. The lot owned by the BRA which is next to Bay Village and the other on East Berkeley Street at the corner of Washington Street next to Castle Square Housing. Secondly, we could encourage private business to rehabilitate some of the existing buildings in Chinatown. The city could help by making available a trust fund, which I propose to create from the sale of city garages, which the Mayor has already indicated he is willing to do. This trust fund from the sale of assets with the proper appraisal could raise close to \$100 million. Income from this could be used towards housing and other public improvements.

LINGER: I am 100 percent in favor of rent control throughout the entire city. As tenants, working people must have the right to decent, affordable housing.

JOBS (36%)

- The community suffers from a high rate of unemployment and underemployment. The traditional job markets (restaurants and garment factories) are limited and already saturated.
- The community needs more job training programs as well as greater job opportunities in both the private and public sectors.
- The City must make a commit-

CITY OF BOSTON EMERGENCY JOBS BILL CDBG ENTITLEMENT Proposed Statement of Community Development Objectives and Projected Use of Funds

The Emergency Jobs Bill, signed by the President on March 24, 1983, provided additional funds to a number of existing Federal programs for the explicit purpose of providing jobs for the long-term unemployed. The Community Development Block Grant Program received an additional \$1 billion, to be allocated by formula to cities over 50,000 in population and to states. Boston is to receive \$5,404,000. This is a special, one-time allocation, separate from the regular CDBG entitlement.

It is the intent of the federal government that these funds be used as rapidly as possible so as to quickly assist the unemployed and the needy. The City must to the extent practicable utilize its Jobs Bill entitlement in a manner which maximizes the creation of new employment opportunities.

A public hearing was held on May 17, 1983 to provide citizens the opportunity to discuss the community development needs of their neighborhoods. The announcement of the hearings invited those unable to attend to submit written comments to the Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency.

Based on these comments and on other available information, the following proposed statement of community development objectives and projected use of funds has been developed. Citizens are invited to examine them and submit comments on them and on the community development performance of the City. Such comments should be submitted to: Director, Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency, 15 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02108. The City must submit the statement and projected use of funds to the Department of Housing and Urban Development by July 1, 1983.

Community Development Objectives

The City of Boston will use its Emergency Jobs Bill Community Development Block Grant funds to pursue the following objectives.

I. HOUSING OBJECTIVES

- A. Improve the quality of housing for Boston's low- and moderate-income tenant households.
- B. Support the special housing needs of elderly and minority households.
- C. Encourage residential energy conservation.
- D. Encourage private investment in housing.

II. COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

- A. Improve the mix of goods and services and the quality of the physical environment in neighborhood commercial districts.
- B. Stimulate private investment in commercial and industrial development within Boston's neighborhoods.
- C. Encourage job creation and job retention for Boston residents.
- D. Improve the quality of the physical environment in Boston's neighborhoods.
- E. Improve the appearance, condition, and safety of deteriorated property in Boston's neighborhoods.

III. EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING AND HUMAN SERVICE OBJECTIVES

- A. Aid low- and moderate-income Boston residents in the improvement of educational competence, job skills, and work habits.
- B. Increase job access and career mobility for low- and moderate-income Boston residents.
- C. Work collaboratively with local corporations, philanthropies, and community-based agencies to ensure that services are maximized and non-duplicative for Boston's low- and moderate-income residents.

Projected Use of CDBG Jobs Bill Funds

Boston Resident Construction & Job Training Program	\$2,177,000
Rental Rehabilitation Program	365,000
Anchor Commercial Building Program	450,000
Vacant Lots Program	900,000
Parks Renovation	431,000
Planning and Administrative Costs	1,081,000
TOTAL	\$5,404,000

THE RACE FOR MAYOR

ment to hire Asians at all levels of city government, to consider Asians for mayoral appointments, and to name Asians to key decision-making bodies such as the Boston Private Industry Council.

DiCARA: On May 3, I announced my candidacy at Teradyne, Inc. because its rehabilitated building will employ hundreds of local people. It is an excellent example of the benefits to be gained from cooperation between the city and the private sector. As Chairman of the City Council's Planning and Development Committee, I worked with Teradyne and others to provide jobs for Boston's inner city residents.

As mayor, I will create a "High Tech Corridor" that will include the Teradyne property and run down Harrison Avenue adjacent to Chinatown. We will identify growing companies in the biomedical, engineering, and similar fields, match them with inner-city locations along the "Corridor," and train a labor force to fill the jobs these companies will create. The potential to create jobs is great because we will have a city government that is open to new ideas and committed to translating them into the reality of jobs. It won't be easy; projects like this require Urban Development Action Grants, Industrial Revenue Bonds, and companies willing to move into the area. But it *will* be done.

I am firmly committed to hiring professionals from the Asian community and from all of Boston's racial and ethnic groups in every level of city government.

FLYNN: I will use federal funds as incentives for neighborhood based businesses and industries, not merely for downtown development projects. I will make sure that job training programs are targeted for those businesses and industries which are being encouraged in the community. I will enforce the "Boston Jobs for Boston Residents" program in order to provide more jobs

for all our neighborhoods. In hiring for city government, I will encourage applications and insure participation from all Boston's neighborhoods, including the Chinatown/South Cove community. I will not limit this effort to lower level positions. Decision makers will represent all the various communities of Boston as well.

KEARNEY: As Mayor, I will strive to integrate the city's workforce from the top down. I will appoint individuals of proven integrity, management ability, and dedicated commitment to public service.

My record speaks for itself. When I became Sheriff of Suffolk County less than 5 percent of the workers at the Charles Street Jail were members of minority groups. Today, more than 25 percent of the Jail workforce are minorities, including Asians. They are all qualified, dedicated, and competent public employees.

Currently, minority citizens are severely under-represented on the City of Boston's workforce. Only 2 of 52 department heads are minorities. Approximately 18 percent of the total city workforce are minorities. That level has been achieved in part by the high concentration of minority workers at low level and unskilled jobs at Boston City Hospital.

To remedy this imbalance I will start at the highest levels of city government. In my administration the appointment of department heads will reflect the representation of groups in the city's population. In addition, an important goal of all departments will be to increase minority representation at all levels of city government.

I believe that one of the most important by-products of economic development is the creation of jobs for Boston people. The brilliance of Copley Place will not erase poverty in Chinatown unless it provides jobs for Boston's residents. I will work with developers

and community groups to insure that jobs are provided for Boston residents. And once I have reached an agreement I would not seek to change the rules in mid-stream.

I will work for economic development both downtown and in the neighborhoods. I will restore Boston's reputation as an honest and fair city, not a city whose reputation is marred with incidents of racial violence. This will be essential to bringing new business and jobs to Boston.

KING:

•*Job Creation and Diversification.* A hallmark of my administration will be to check every city policy and program against the goals of increasing Boston's job base and the diversity and quality of jobs available (not just low-skill, low-pay, no-future service jobs.)

The first step I will take is to heartily enforce the Boston Jobs for Boston People policy which came out of my 1979 candidacy for mayor. I will make sure that "checkerboarding" is not being used to meet the 25 percent goal for workers of color and 10 percent for women workers in the construction trades. We will work class by class through the trades to be sure that the goal is met in each skill level. At City Hall I will ensure that hiring reflects the racial, ethnic, and sexual composition of the city, including the Asian population. We will begin with filling key staff roles along these lines, then make sure that each agency follows similar guidelines. As civil service workers retire, we will use similar goals to refill those positions. City Hall should be a model for the rest of the city, both public and private sectors. In our own widespread search for people we would establish a skills bank which could be useful to other employers as well.

In departments such as the fire department, which is under court order to exercise affirmative hiring, we still need to look at other job descriptions

besides that of the firefighters, including support services and administrative roles, in our efforts. We must also sponsor a series of discussions with concerned parties, including unions, executives, and others to put forward a clear rationale for affirmative action and to discuss ways to implement such a program. We need to develop more widespread understanding and acceptance of the need for affirmative action.

We will also expand the Boston Jobs for Boston People plan and make it a city ordinance (not just an executive order) to cover permanent jobs in new developments as well as construction jobs. The housing renovation and redevelopment program is another piece of a jobs program, and a major energy conservation program for public and private buildings is next. We would allow no 121-A agreements for businesses that did not intend to adhere to the 50 percent Boston residents agreement for permanent jobs.

•*Affirmative Action.* It is likely that I would establish a new position to monitor compliance and implementation of affirmative allocation in all areas of employment and hiring. The existing compliance department is hopelessly and woefully understaffed. In addition to compliance, the mandate of this agency would be to leverage as many new jobs as possible, clearly defining the term "lowest and most responsible" bidder in those terms. Other city programs will focus on increasing housing stock and access to other resources to redress the need for affirmative action in the first place.

•*Skill Training.* We will also develop a strong relationship between employers and schools to provide skills training for both young people and workers who need new skills for career changes and upgrading.

Continued on page 10

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THE RACE FOR MAYOR

Continued from page 9

KILEY: I will increase employment opportunities for residents of Chinatown-South Cove through the following strategies:

•*Enforcing Residency Requirements for Downtown Construction Projects.* I will enforce residency requirement for downtown construction projects using public funds. Developments which fail to meet residency requirements will be required to contribute to a Job Training Fund used to upgrade the skills of Boston residents.

•*Linking Education and Jobs.* I will establish a new position—Deputy Mayor of Education and Employment—responsible for insuring that students in the public school system receive adequate preparation for entering the job market and that Boston students have viable summer job and career opportunities.

•*Financial and Technical Assistance to Small Businesses.* The city will provide capital assistance to small businesses planning to expand within the City of Boston. I will also establish a program giving technical assistance to small businesses in the area of marketing, budgeting, cash management, and financial planning. Finally, I will establish a program for Coordinated Neighborhood Business District Management, in which groups of businesses will submit proposals for improvements in street lighting, parking and public works.

•*Affirmative Action.* I support affirmative action and believe that government must set an example for all private firms. As General Manager of the M.B.T.A., I instituted a lottery system that hired three minorities and women for every five positions. I will institute a similar program in city government. I believe that there must be clear cut goals for affirmative action. I will hire 25 percent minorities at every level of government, including administrative and policy-making positions. I will subject all department heads to periodic review of affirmative action goals. My Policy Director for my campaign is an Asian. Finally, I will set aside a percentage of all city vending contracts for firms owned by women and minorities.

LANGONE: We must set aside some training programs for people so they can be trained. With training of different skills, people can compete for various jobs. This money could come from CBDG for their training of various skills. I would create a job training program, which would function directly within the city for training and placement so graduates of these training programs could be placed not only in public jobs but also in private industry. There should be a commitment to hiring Asians, who come under the Boston Plan. They would be eligible both as minorities and as residents of the area where new industrial settlement in the vicinity of Chinatown and other developed areas in Boston. I would also propose that we subsidize more fully the teaching of the English language at the Quincy Community School for these people. Along with other programs it would allow them to learn the language so they can compete for jobs. The English language and writing is an important factor for obtaining jobs.

LINGER: (See VI)

CRIME/SAFETY (31%)

—Because crime in the neighborhood has become more serious, additional police protection and law enforcement are necessary. —Community residents, workers, and businesses continue to feel the adverse impact of the proximity of the Combat Zone and its rampant, blatant prostitution which has spilled over into the Chinatown-South Cove neighborhood. Prostitution brings with it associated crimes such as muggings, thefts, burglaries, and vandalism.

DiCARA: I am painfully aware that street crime and vandalism are major concerns of the people in Chinatown and all of Boston's neighborhoods. As mayor, I will redeploy the police force to counteract crime. First, I will place more policemen on street patrol to provide a



FREDERICK LANGONE
Boston City Councillor, 1963-present
Residence: North End
Age: 61

visible deterrent to street crime and restore security to the neighborhoods. Second, I will put the police force back onto a five day work week, which will have the overall effect of adding 100 additional patrolmen without increasing the payroll. Third, I will institute cost-cutting measures such as demotion of the top-heavy Police Department administrative staff and use the money saved to hire additional street patrolmen. And fourth, I will work with the Police Department in assisting neighborhood crime watches, citizens patrols, and arson watches by providing them with training, walkie-talkies, and organizational assistance. Together, these measures will restore security to Chinatown and all of Boston's neighborhoods.

FLYNN: We will employ neighborhood policing strategies designed to stop crime before it happens. This means consistent assignment of officers to particular neighborhoods so that they learn the trouble spots and how to control them. Officers will need to develop an alliance with community groups and crime watch groups to make full use of the community's own ability to prevent crime. We will give special attention to fighting crimes against women. Finally, we will develop plans to curb prostitution by going after those who make big profits off the business.

KEARNEY: In 1982, 38 percent of all the crimes committed in the state were committed in the City of Boston, yet only 12 percent of the state's population lives here. With this in mind I will hire 297 more police officers to increase police strength to 2,183 and to step-up neighborhood foot patrols. I will also open neighborhood police stations, 7 of 12 of which have been closed or partially staffed since the passage of Proposition 2½.

With the ugliness of prostitution and its related crimes spilling over into the Chinatown/South Cove area, I will review the traffic flow on Beach Street, Harrison Avenue, and Hudson Street, with an eye towards rerouting traffic so as to alleviate this serious problem.

KILEY: I will initiate the following public safety programs:

•*Increase in Foot Patrols.* What Boston needs most is a "return to basics" in policing. I will take 80 percent of the police officers currently deployed in automobiles and put them on walking beats where they can serve as real deterrents to crime. I believe that because of the automobile, police have lost touch with the community. The remainder of the force will be assigned to special rapid response units for handling emergency situations. Roughly 15 percent of the crimes committed in Boston are violent crimes, the rest are property crimes. A large percentage of the offenders are repeat offenders and youths. The police need to be out on the streets where they can have direct contact with both the criminal element and law abiding citizens who want protection. An area such as Chinatown/South Cove should have a visible police presence—residents must be able to get to know police officers and be able to find them when they are needed. Too

often under the current system, the police arrive only after a crime has taken place.

•*Ban on the Sale and Possession of Handguns.* If elected, I will draft a home rule petition calling for a ban on sale and ownership of handguns in Boston.

•*Increased Support of Neighborhood Crime Prevention Programs.* I will support the formation of block watches, escort services, and other self-help programs to reduce crime.

KING:

•*Safety and Police Protection.* I believe that every neighborhood needs appropriate levels of police protection. But I also believe that crime is a complicated problem which requires a comprehensive program including citizen participation (crime watches and police accountability), police retraining, tough enforcement against drug suppliers and professional criminals, and major programs of job development and youth street workers to work with young people on their own blocks and get them involved constructively in the city's development.

We will work to increase police protection and to improve police services; we will also develop programs to get citizens involved in making their own neighborhoods safer.

•*Crime Prevention.* Much crime is generated from the lack of jobs and adequate income, particularly among youth. Drugs and alcohol abuse compound the problem. We will work to prevent crime, to reduce or eliminate the sources of criminal activity.

•*Combat Zone.* Illegal activity in the Combat Zone must be stopped. We must work together to decide how to eliminate the conditions that encourage crime.

LANGONE: In 1965, I attempted to create some control of the Combat Zone when the Essex and Boylston Renewal Project was being voted on by the City Council. I suggested the demolishing of the building in front of Boylston and Essex Streets. However, the BRA and the city would not go along with the plan because of political favoritism. There must be a tightening up of the existing ordinances of the so-called Combat Zone activities which can then be enforced by increasing the vice squad. I would double the existing number of undercover police in the area which would decrease prostitution and other types of crime that are committed.

LINGER: (No response)

STREETS (25%)

—The streets in the neighborhood are filthy, odorous, and in bad condition. They should be cleaned and repaired. Also, more litter baskets should be provided.

DiCARA: As Mayor I will ensure that basic city services, such as street cleaning and maintenance, are adequately provided to all the citizens of Boston. If the municipal departments are unable or unwilling to efficiently live up to their obligations, I will not hesitate to subcontract to private companies in order to get the job done.

FLYNN: The best way to keep the streets clean is to make sure that neighborhood residents are hired into the public works department. We will bring managers and workers together to develop new ways to control Boston's litter problem.

KEARNEY: Recently I released a comprehensive plan for city management with a goal of providing for a dollars worth of service for a dollars worth of taxes. My administration will set specific objectives and goals for city programs such as street cleaning. This program will allow me to monitor each facet of the city's operations and make adjustments where needed to increase productivity.

I will explore creative ways to make the city and the neighborhood partners in the delivery of essential services such as street cleaning. Community groups could be funded under the auspices of the city to utilize these monies as they see fit to alleviate the problem by hiring street sweepers from the neighborhood or allotting funds to be used to purchase equip-

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THE RACE FOR MAYOR

ment such as baskets. This program would not only save the city money, but would also create jobs and a sense of pride in the neighborhoods.

KILEY: The streets are in poor condition because public employees are not doing their jobs. All public employees will be subject to standards of professionalism and integrity. I will work to insure that the streets in the neighborhood are cleaned and repaired. The Chinatown Business District and the quality of life for residents will be improved if the basic services such as street cleaning are provided on a routine basis.

KING: I have long been a "clean street fighter" in Boston. Many times over the past ten years I organized "clean sweeps" for neighborhoods in my district. I believe that if downtown management of services is so ineffective, we should place control in the hands of the people who know best what is needed and how to get it done—the neighborhood residents.

We will restructure city services by the new districts, placing a budget and decision-making control in the hands of elected district councils to handle street sweeping, snow removal, park maintenance, youth programs and many other functions. Contracts will go to the people you believe will do the best job.

LANGONE: Street cleaning should be done on a regular basis, and the posting of signs so streets can be cleaned on certain days. Extra meter maids and police will be in the areas which are to be cleaned to move cars. Without moving cars, cleaning of streets cannot be done adequately. In addition, I would allow residents of Chinatown parking space rates to park within the garages that are built in that area so that we might decrease the number of cars in the street.

LINGER: (See VI)

PARKING (22%)

- The neighborhood has too few parking spaces. Residents find it difficult to find authorized parking spaces and patrons of neighborhood businesses are reluctant to come into the area because of the lack of parking.
- Considering the scarcity of parking spaces in the area, penalties for parking violations are unfair and unreasonable.

DiCARA: In order to provide immediate assistance to those residents burdened by the critical shortage in available parking, I propose that resident parking privileges be offered to the people of Chinatown. The limited parking places available in the residential neighborhoods will be reserved for cars registered in those neighborhoods. In addition, an important fact of my redevelopment plan for the inner city is the provision of safe and plentiful parking spaces. All rehabilitation and new construction plans will be required to include parking spaces for the commercial and residential tenants in the area.

FLYNN: Parking enforcement will be a means of maintaining order, not a means of raising large amounts of revenues to fund city operations. Small businessmen can be assured that we will consider their needs before enacting any parking enforcement strategy in the neighborhood.

KEARNEY: I will direct the Commissioner of Traffic and Parking to monitor the Chinatown/South Cove area parking policy and to meet with neighborhood residents and businessmen to insure the striking of a balance between adequate parking for local business and residents.

KILEY: I will extend residential and visitor parking privileges to the neighborhood to improve the parking situation.

KING: Parking is a difficult problem because of Boston's poor air quality and federal regulations which have put a freeze on the number of allowable parking spaces. In a neighborhood such as Chinatown (the North End is another example) where there is intense mixed residential and commercial use, we must develop approaches that accommodate resident parkers but do not discourage patrons of



ELOISE LINGER
Socialist Workers Party Candidate
Garment Worker, present
Residence: East Boston
Age: 38

commercial sites. I will work directly with these neighborhoods to find satisfactory approaches. (Parking and street cleaning are, of course, also closely related.)

LANGONE: I would institute on certain streets some form of resident parking as they have in other areas. There is a need for some kind of parking in the area of Chinatown because of the heavily settled business area. The Parking Commission wants to increase parking fines which would mean the fines would increase from \$15 to \$30 and fines unpaid with 21 days would be \$40.

LINGER: Improving and expanding mass transit is the only long-term solution to the parking crunch in Boston.

DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL EXPANSION (17%)

- The community is caught between downtown development and institutional expansion and would like to see a balance achieved between these two forces and neighborhood development.
- The Combat Zone should be eradicated and the community allowed to develop lower Washington Street.

DiCARA: It is very important that the advantages gained from development efforts reach all the citizens of Boston. I believe that the best way to accomplish this is by including the people in the decision-making process. Therefore, as Mayor, I will abolish the closed-door system of development planning, and replace it with a planning board to include one representative from each district in the city. These neighborhood representatives, including one from the district encompassing Chinatown, will help ensure that a balanced process of development will take place so that the needs of residential, commercial, and industrial tenants will be taken into account.

FLYNN: On both these issues, the priority must swing dramatically to neighborhood development to approach any sort of balance. We will provide the technical assistance necessary to allow the community to plan development both within its borders and for the contiguous area called the Combat Zone. We will make sure that the community benefits through any negotiation allowing downtown development or institutional expansion. These projects will not move forward without community approval and community improvement.

KEARNEY: I support the recent ordinance passed by the City Council over the Mayor's veto which requires a hearing and review before the Rent Equity Board before a housing unit can be converted to an institutional use.

As Mayor, I will work for projects and economic policies that will add to the quality of life and provide jobs for neighborhood residents.

KILEY: I will call upon residents and representatives from the area business and institutions to draw up a plan for neighborhood development. The plan should identify potential sites for new housing and local businesses as well as proposed expansions of the neighboring institutions. I believe that such a plan is workable only if representatives from all interest groups participate.

KING: Institutional expansion must not be allowed to displace residents from Chinatown or any other neighborhood. Business and the city must be held accountable on this issue. We will initiate district development plans to reduce the chance that such expansion goes unchecked.

Neighborhoods should have a strong say in the type and quality of development of any sort in their area.

LANGONE: In 1968, City Council voted for the New England Medical Center to establish and present to the BRA a master plan which would reflect their total expansion request. The BRA will not enforce the master plan. As Mayor, I would enforce the master plan to guarantee more service by the New England Medical Center. This would limit the displacement of residents and neighborhood businesses.

LINGER: Tufts' expansion into the Chinatown area must be halted. Housing and jobs must come first!...

In general, the needs of working people (for jobs, city services, public education, medical care, housing) must come before private profit or "downtown development." And the funds we need to address the problems we face must be taken from the military budget, not from our paychecks in the form of new taxes. Last year, Boston sent \$718 million to the Pentagon as federal taxes. That money is needed here to build housing not bomb Nicaragua or invade El Salvador.

ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE (14%)

- A large number of community residents do not claim English as their first language and consequently have difficulties finding adequate housing and nontraditional jobs. The long hours and low wages which come with traditional jobs usually mean both parents are away from home much of the day. Some believe this leads to a weakening of the family unit, community, and city. Long waiting lists reveal a need for more ESL programs for adults and refugees who seek to overcome these problems.

DiCARA: As the son of an Italian immigrant family, I am very aware of the difficulties encountered by those who can't speak, read, or write English. To prepare local citizens for the demands of area employers, including the high-technology industries, we must offer extensive English language training. I am deeply committed to increasing the number of ESL programs so that more Asian and other non-English speaking residents can participate in all parts of the job market.

FLYNN: Over the past years, I have been the chief defender of the community schools programs in which many of the English as a Second Language programs take place. Through the public schools, through the community schools, or through other programs, I will make sure that the demand for instruction in English as a Second Language is met. This must be the foundation of other community objectives such as jobs and housing.

KEARNEY: As Mayor, I will explore programs that will utilize partial and matching funds for ESL classes in targeted neighborhoods with the use of the native language as the teaching media. I will also look into utilizing neighborhood public schools after school hours as a means of centralizing the classes in each targeted area.

KILEY: I will expand ESL programs,

provided through the community schools and other city programs.

KING: I am fully committed to expanding ESL programs through all avenues to assist with job access, and to aid the survival of families in Boston.

LANGONE: As I have already explained in the job training program completely, the training of a secondary language should be done at the Quincy Community School at a greater degree. We must continue to find ways to take care of these problems immediately. I would encourage the school department as well as local community school boards to conduct more evening classes so that working people could also participate in the learning of the English language. Evening school was very effective many years ago when there were many immigrants coming from Southern Europe. Evening school is important so that immigrants could qualify for their high school equivalent diploma.

LINGER: ESL and other educational programs of benefit to the Asian community should be publicly funded and available at no cost.

MUNICIPAL AND HUMAN SERVICES (14%)

- A large segment of the community is dependent on municipal and human services. The City must ensure that municipal services, resources, and programs are accessible to this linguistic minority as well as keep the commitment to human services at an adequate level. Although many neighborhood residents rent rather than own homes, they too contribute to the tax base of the city through goods and services and believe they are entitled to the benefits given to other taxpayers.

DiCARA: As Mayor, I will ensure that municipal services, resources, and programs are accessible to the Asian residents of Boston. I firmly believe that all are equally entitled to the benefits of municipal and human services.

FLYNN: I will never treat renters as second class citizens when it comes to providing municipal services. We will recruit community leaders to review strategies for providing services in a way which best serves the particular needs of the community, especially considering language needs.

KEARNEY: All residents, no matter what their racial or economic background, are entitled to the same services as all taxpayers. I will strive to insure that the Boston City Hospital will continue to provide the best health care possible. I also support the maintenance of the community health centers as I feel they provide much needed services to the respective neighborhoods. My administration will insure the continuation of funding for the Commission on Elderly Affairs so that the program will continue to provide the elderly with services to meet their special and varied needs.

KILEY: The withdrawal of federal and state assistance has hurt human services in the older, larger cities such as Boston. At the same time, a projected FY84 deficit of \$50 million suggests that the ability of municipal government to expand human service provision is limited. In order to provide municipal human services, new sources of revenue must be secured. My role as Mayor, therefore, involves:

- Expanding local sources of revenue to insure that municipal human services are provided;
- Lobbying state and federal government authorities to insure local funding of human service agencies;
- Providing support, including the use of municipal buildings to human service providers.

KING: I am committed to full access to municipal and human services for all segments of the city, particularly linguistic minorities. My record of protecting human services throughout my career—

Continued on page 13

* Vincent Chin

Continued from page 2

would necessarily entail an admission of 'guilt' or at least neglect by that office—an admission that could hardly be expected from the prosecuting attorney. The blatant failure to examine the presentence report and to represent the People at

the sentencing are but two of the more repugnant and impermissible omissions committed by that office in this case," Chan stated.

Reports Recommended Incarceration

A copy of the presentence report obtained by the SAMPAN showed that the Wayne County Adult Probation Office, which issued the report, recommended that both Ebens and Nitz be

imprisoned for the beating death of Vincent Chin.

A psychiatric report by the state further revealed that Ebens, a general foreman for the Chrysler Corporation, showed "extremely poor overall judgment, uncontrollable hostility and a potential for explosive acting out" as well as "the potential for manifesting psychotic-like behaviour under conditions of severe stress." The report went on to state that Ebens displayed problems with alcohol, bigotry and masochism and also recommended a sentence of imprisonment.

Both documents were included in a complaint filed against Judge Kaufman by the Washington (D.C.) Legal Foundation with the Michigan Judicial Tenure Commission. The Foundation, a public interest group, sought to have the judge at least reprimanded by the commission for his actions in the Vincent Chin case, according to Mike McDonald, a staff attorney for the Foundation. The Commission had decided not to act on the complaint because it believed that Kaufman had acted within the bounds of law, he noted.

McDonald said the Foundation decided to file the complaint after a number of Detroit area residents brought the controversial case to its attention.

DOJ Gives Case Priority Status

Representatives of the ACJ and the Organization of Chinese Americans (OCA) said they felt "encouraged" and "very positive" after they met with members of the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) June 29 to discuss the Vincent Chin case.

The DOJ in May directed the Federal Bureau of Investigation

to begin looking into the beating death to determine whether there was any violation of federal civil rights statutes and sufficient evidence to warrant federal prosecution.

According to OCA National President Robert Wu, Assistant Attorney General William Bradford Reynolds, head of the DOJ's civil right division, said at the meeting that the case was being given priority status by the department because of the unprecedented volume of letters received urging prosecution of the case, the brutality of the slaying, and the lenient sentences issued against Ebens and Nitz. Wu added that Reynolds noted the Vincent Chin case was a prime candidate for federal prosecution because the DOJ had recently won a similar case in which two men chased a black man from a park in Kansas City and beat him to death with a baseball bat. He said, however, that the assistant attorney general cautioned that the decision as to whether to prosecute the Vincent Chin case would be contingent on whether the FBI investigation finds sufficient evidence of violence to insure the case can be won, for loss could abet further racism in the country.

According to Wu, the ACJ representatives at the meeting provided the DOJ with background information on the case and discussed the possibility of federal prosecution under the federal rights statute which ensures the right to enjoy a public facility. OCA representatives, he said, spoke about the Chinese American community's concern about the case and the visible trend toward anti-Asianism and anti-foreignism in this country. "Chinatowns were created a hundred years ago for the same

reason," Wu noted.

John Wilson, assistant director of public affairs at the DOJ, said the department was conducting "a very active investigation (of the Vincent Chin case) to determine if there is a federal civil rights violation," because "the Chinese community is very concerned, which has been conveyed to us directly and personally, and this appears to be an egregious matter."

Wilson said the DOJ has been following the case since the beating death occurred in June last year, but deferred to the Michigan state's prosecution first "to see if the federal interest is vindicated."

He said the DOJ hopes to complete its investigation by the end of this summer and decide whether there is adequate evidence to order grand jury indictments. He stated that the maximum sentence for violation of federal criminal law is life imprisonment.

In other related matter, the OCA voted at its national board meeting last month to set up a blue ribbon panel "to study the implications of the Vincent Chin case and its impact on the well being of the Chinese and Asian American community" and to issue a report on its findings next year. The OCA also adopted a policy to request the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights to undertake national hearings to examine anti-foreign sentiments and racial violence against Chinese and Asian Americans. According to Laura Chin, OCA executive director, the organization is encouraging its local chapters throughout the nation to lobby their state's civil rights committees to conduct similar hearings. She noted that in New York such a hearing is scheduled for this summer.

CITY OF BOSTON
Proposed Statement of
Community Development
Objectives and Projected Use of Funds

In Fiscal Year 1984 (Program Year IX), the City of Boston expects to receive approximately \$23 million in Community Development Block Grant funds. Public hearings were held on April 11, 12, 14, 21, 25 and 26, 1983 to provide citizens the opportunity to discuss the community development needs of their neighborhoods. The announcement of the hearings invited those unable to attend to submit written comments to the Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency.

Based on these comments and on other available information, the following proposed statement of community development objectives and projected use of funds has been developed. Citizens are invited to examine them and submit comments on them and on the community development performance of the City. Such comments should be submitted no later than May 30, 1983 to: Director, Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency, 15 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02108.

Community Development Objectives

In Program Year IX the City of Boston will use its Community Development Block Grant funds to pursue the following objectives.

I. HOUSING OBJECTIVES

- A. Decrease the inventory of abandoned housing and promote more efficient use of under-utilized housing.
- B. Make homeownership more affordable to low- and moderate-income households.
- C. Improve the quality of housing for Boston's low- and moderate-income households.
- D. Make homeownership more affordable to low- and moderate-income households.
- E. Support the special housing needs of elderly and minority households.
- F. Reduce housing discrimination.
- G. Encourage residential energy conservation.
- H. Encourage private investment in housing.

II. COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

- A. Improve the mix of goods and services and the quality of the physical environment in neighborhood commercial districts.
- B. Improve the level of security in selected neighborhood commercial districts.
- C. Stimulate private investment in commercial and industrial development within Boston's neighborhoods.
- D. Encourage job creation and job retention for Boston residents.
- E. Improve the quality of the physical environment in Boston's neighborhoods.
- F. Improve the appearance, condition, and safety of deteriorated property in Boston's neighborhoods.

III. EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING, AND HUMAN SERVICE OBJECTIVES

- A. Aid low- and moderate-income Boston residents in the improvement of educational competence, job skills, and work habits.
- B. Increase job access and career mobility for low- and moderate-income Boston residents.
- C. Provide quality services to low- and moderate-income Boston families in the areas of: day care, counselling, youth recreation, elderly services, and health care.
- D. Plan and coordinate summer employment and recreational activities for Boston's low- and moderate-income youth.
- E. Work collaboratively with local corporations, philanthropies, and community-based agencies to ensure that services are maximized and non-duplicative for Boston's low- and moderate-income residents.

Projected use of CDBG Year IX Entitlement Funds

I. HOUSING SERVICES

1. Homesteading Program	3,100,000
2. Home Loan Program	1,150,000
3. Deferred Loan Program	220,000
4. Section 312 Program	415,000
5. Cash Up-Front Program	1,320,000
6. Boston Housing Partnership, Inc.	600,000
7. Housing Creation Initiative	1,050,000
8. Abandoned Property Preservation Program	650,000
9. BHA Development Modernization/Security	3,400,000
10. Fair Housing Commission	550,000
11. Community Disorders Unit	70,000

Total Housing Services 12,525,000

II. COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

1. Commercial Development Program	2,529,400
2. Economic Development Assistance Program	500,000
3. Development Parcel Preservation Program	400,000

Total Community & Economic Development Services 3,429,400

III. EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING AND HUMAN SERVICES

1. Human Service Programs	2,700,000
2. Assistance to the Homeless	250,000

Total Services 2,950,000

IV. PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

4,038,600

TOTAL \$22,943,000

* MBTA

Continued from page 3

Shirley Lee, manager of Mass Pike Towers, suggested that with a number of housing projects and schools located nearby, stations at Oak Street would not be advisable.

Although the light rail options call for protective fences along the tracks, Steven Chin, a member of the Quincy School Community Council, said, "The kids are going across, barrier or no barrier. They're going to find a way....If you overlook the safety aspects, then it's not worth it."

Chin also stated that because of the expense of the light rail

options, which the public may have to shoulder in the end, the MBTA should seriously consider the bus options.

In echoing concerns about the aesthetic impact of the various options, Carole Mathieson, Chinatown coordinator of the Boston Redevelopment Authority, stated that for the past 20 years the city has been seeking to rejuvenate and make more attractive the neighborhood through the South Cove Urban Renewal Plan in order to generate more jobs and housing in the area, but the light rail options would work against the city's development goals. She noted that developers are beginning to show interest in the area again now that the Elevated Orange Line is slated to come down, but that they will disappear if they see access, traffic, trucking, aesthetics or any other number of things impeded.

After hearing the MBTA was also considering a route along Harrison Avenue and thinking about talking to Tufts University and the New England Medical Center about relocating their parking to the R-3 and R-3a sites, Mathieson cautioned that these sites have been zoned for housing and their development have been contingent on the removal of the elevated tracks, so the MBTA should be "careful if it proposes trading it for parking."

Peter C. Calcaterra, MBTA project manager of the study, said that an Environmental Protection Agency study is in the process of being completed and that the concerns of the neighborhood will be taken into consideration. He said the MBTA plans to meet with neighborhood representatives again this fall to provide an update on the study and will conduct a public hearing next spring to hear preferences on the options by citizens at-large. However, the final decision as to which transit option will be chosen, he noted, will lie with the MBTA, the Secretary of Transportation, and the Governor. After a final option is selected, the MBTA will seek funding for the project.

The first phase of the study took place in 1977 to 1978 and analyzed the travel needs of the people in the study area, resulting in the light rail and bus alternatives recommended for the second phase. The recommendations were incorporated in a report submitted to the federal Urban Mass Transportation Administration in 1978, and after a lengthy review, the UMTA last fall authorized the MBTA to proceed with Phase II. Phase II of the study involves a detailed examination of the physical, social, environmental, economic, and operational characteristics of the transportation alternatives. Phase II will culminate in an Alternatives Analysis/Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

GREETINGS
from the
Naked i Cabaret

666 Washington St.
Boston, MA

THE RACE FOR MAYOR

Continued from page 11

working as a youth worker for 15 years in the settlement houses, as a teacher, as Director of the Urban League and as a State Representative, shows my deep commitment to provide for those needs. I pledge to continue this commitment and to use the full persuasive, administrative and creative powers of the mayor's office for the purpose.

LANGONE: (No response)

LINGER: (See VI)

LONG-TERM COMMITMENT (11%)

- The community does not want to be forgotten after the elections and wants to be recognized as a political entity with its own particular needs.
- The community believes it has historically been excluded from decisions affecting its future and would like to see its opinions and preferences heeded.
- The City should make a commitment to promoting neighborhood participation in city government and decentralization of certain municipal services such as police.

DiCARA: The most important element of my job as mayor will be to serve the people of Boston. I will ensure that the various viewpoints of all the citizens will be heard and incorporated into high-level policy making through my attendance at monthly "Town Hall" meetings. I will appoint an individual to my personal staff who will devote him/herself to act as my community liaison in order to identify individual problems and initiate immediate follow-up action that the city can correct. No one will be excluded, and no one will be forgotten.

FLYNN: We will develop a system of decentralized service delivery which will keep community leaders involved in monitoring city government, planning the future of the community, and evaluating development plans.

KEARNEY: My administration will be tireless in its efforts to recruit dedicated and competent individuals from all racial and economic backgrounds to insure that all residents have a fair representation in city government.

In my recently released comprehensive Public Safety Plan paper I advocated the formation of a city-wide crime prevention program. This program will be presided over by a board comprised of residents from every neighborhood in the city and members of the Boston Police Department who will meet on a regular basis and discuss crime areas and problems. Crime prevention and order maintenance from within the neighborhood will be the hallmark of this program.

KILEY: I support and will continue to support if elected, the Chinese community in Boston.

KING: My program for decentralizing city services and for providing full access to City Hall is based on my belief that communities are the heart of Boston, not just political stops at election time. The elected district councils I propose will insure a say for Chinatown in getting its fair share of services and decision-making power.

LANGONE: (No response)

LINGER: As a garment worker (ILGWU Local 397), a mother and a socialist, I know that our government (run by the Democrats & Republicans) spends as little time as possible worrying or doing anything about our problems and concerns: unemployment, rotten housing; racist violence; segregated education; social program cutbacks; etc. Except perhaps to make these problems worse.

That's why my party, the Socialist Workers Party, is in this race.

Everyone who has to work for a living or who is unemployed is talking and thinking about the problems we face and what to do about them. What can our unions do? Our community organizations? Is voting for a Democrat or Republican politician really productive?

• My campaign says something different

from all the other candidates for mayor: We shouldn't be voting for the "lesser evil" or any politician of the two major parties—the parties of the garment bosses, bankers and landlords. We advocate workers and the unemployed forming a Labor Party. And we propose that the Black community organize their own party to best defend their rights and needs from the racist policies of the government....

A Labor Party and a Black Party would organize working people to fight on their own behalf.

The Asian community must organize to be a part of this movement. Labor and the Black will support and encourage such an effort.

United, working people will become a powerful political force. And because the crisis working people face is a national one, solutions to it must be of that scope.

Labor and Black parties must take political power out of the hands of the big business, pro-war, racist and sexist Democratic and Republican parties.

When working people run the government we'll have a government that truly represents us every day. We'll have a government on our side. Not standing in our way. It will be a government that will place human needs before profits. Jobs before bombs.

SCHOOLS (8%)

- The reassignment system has inconvenienced some children who have to travel a long distance from home to school.
- The indifferent attitude of some teachers towards the progress of students also have parents worried. They feel the city should appropriate more funds to school budgets so that more staff and faculty can be hired to better discipline and educate the students.

DiCARA: One of my highest priorities as Mayor will be to improve the overall quality of education in the Boston Public Schools through the encouragement of a "back to basics" curriculum, so that our children are provided with a solid foundation to build on. I propose that more teachers be put in the classroom and less emphasis placed upon top-heavy administration. We must place the needs of our children first.

FLYNN: I will make our public schools an active part of our political debate in the city. I will sit as an *ex-officio* member of the school committee to guarantee that the mayor will never again be able to say that the schools are someone else's problem.

KEARNEY: The present assignment process is often counter-productive and unfair. One of the highest priorities of my school program will be to promote fairness and flexibility in the school assignment process. In the next few weeks I will be releasing a comprehensive paper on my plan for Boston's schools.

Today, Boston is not providing a quality education to all of the city's children. There are signs the schools are improving but there is still a long way to go. Part of the reason the schools are not up to par is the fact that the school system has been ignored for the last decade.

As Mayor, I will make a moral commitment to improve Boston's schools. As a young man Boston gave me the best public school education any city could give any young man or woman. I want the same opportunity for all of Boston's children.

I will work with the superintendent to establish a core curriculum to provide students with basic educational skills. I will work for increased security and increased discipline. I will advocate the establishment of competency testing and insure the testing avoids cultural bias. I will work to increase parent involvement and teacher accountability to the system. I believe that a Mayor who makes a moral commitment to Boston's school children can improve the quality of education in Boston's classrooms.

KILEY: Public schools in Boston must provide real educational opportunities for the children of this city. I will work to upgrade the quality of teaching and to expand the opportunities for graduates of the public school system. For too long, the leadership of this city has abandoned our school system. I will work to involve parents, teachers and administrators

in reclaiming our school system.

KING: As an educator, I am deeply concerned with the quality of the city's public schools. I will be a strong advocate for improving the schools and making them responsive to the concerns of parents and students. Our major emphasis is to be sure schools prepare our youth to live productively in the fast-changing world.

LANGONE: (No response)

LINGER: (See VI)

REFUGEES/DISCRIMINATION (3%)

- The continuous influx of Indo-Chinese refugees to the community burdened the already shrinking traditional job market and caused unforeseen racial tension.

DiCARA: I abhor all incidents of racial discrimination against the Asian community, and as Mayor I pledge myself to the task of easing racial tension within Boston.

FLYNN: (No response)

KEARNEY: I have a plan for addressing racial tension in the city and the first ingredient in that plan is leadership. Racism must be directly confronted by the Mayor, both in words and through action. The Mayor must use the leadership of his office to set a personal example against racism and to draw upon the goodwill of the vast majority of Boston residents who are fed up with racist behavior and want to put it behind them.

In announcing my candidacy for Mayor I said that any citizen of Boston has a right to live and work in any area of the city which he or she chooses, regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, or personal lifestyle. I said I would not allow those rights to be abridged; that I would not compromise on this issue. The Boston Police Department (BPD) and the Civil Disorders Unit (CDU) are the Mayor's most visible tools for use against racial violence. The BPD and the CDU must set a firm and uncompromising position against racism. Under a Kearney administration the BPD will work with the District Attorney and the Attorney General to enforce the letter and the spirit of the Civil Rights statute.

KILEY: I support and will enforce the Massachusetts Civil Rights Act throughout the City of Boston. I will strengthen the Community Disorders Unit of the Police Department. I will send a message through all civic, community, and religious leaders that racially-motivated violence, harassment, intimidation, will not be tolerated in Boston.

KING: Boston has many racial and

ethnic divisions. I will work actively to ease tensions and fears through trained teams working in neighborhoods on these issues. Increasing the supply of jobs and housing and fair sharing of resources is vital to fostering positive human relations.

LANGONE: (No response)

LINGER: (See IX)

CABLE (3%)

- The media should be encouraged to present a better and accurate image of Asians.
- The City should ensure the community will have access to cable tv programming, time and equipment.

DiCARA: As Mayor, I will encourage the media to present a better and more accurate image of Asians and ensure to the best of my ability that the Asian community be given equal access to cable programming and equipment.

FLYNN: Cable is a real opportunity to put community leaders in charge of our most powerful medium, television. We will provide both access to cable programming and review opportunities for cultural images.

KEARNEY: It is important to design and implement a process for continuing community cable television involvement. The Chinese community should be represented on the board of overseers to guarantee input in the decision making process. The non-English speaking sector faces problems of isolation and lack of information. As Mayor I will advocate the inclusion of non-English speaking members to the task force in order to make fair access possible. It is important that all residents have reasonable access to equipment and studios.

KILEY: I will work to encourage the media to present a better and more accurate image of Asians. I will work to increase access in the community to cable programming, time, and equipment.

KING: As Mayor I will encourage better presentation of Asian as well as other ethnic groups to foster appreciation and understanding of our multi-cultural heritage in Boston. Cable and other media should be used to this end.

LANGONE: (No response)

LINGER: (No response)

**The format of the response from Eloise Linger did not correlate to that of the SAMPAN poll results. Consequently, excerpts were taken from Linger's response and matched with issues which they appeared to address most closely.*

REAL ESTATE

NEWTON-CHESTNUT HILL. 2-family brick with aluminum siding. Luxury 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, living room with dining area, work kitchen, dishwasher, disposal, frost-free refrigerator, self-cleaning oven, cooking with gas, wall-to-wall, central air, gas heat, front balconies, rear decks, intercom and buzzer, garage with electronic opener, laundry facilities. \$225,000. 232-4493 agent.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE TAKE-OUT STYLE

Prime location in the town of Malden. Excellent opportunity to purchase a growing business.

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In North Hampton, NH. Capacity for 500 seats. Entertainment with large dance floor. Two bars. (603) 964-6643.

CONCORD HOUSES

1-bdrm apts \$349 and up. Rent includes h/hw, a/c, and many more amenities. Minutes to downtown Boston & X-way, the Pru and convenient to MBTA.

Security deposit required.

Telephone 267-3131 Rental Office open M-F 9-5. Apts Only.

Equal Housing Opportunity

CALENDAR EVENTS

'Freckled Rice' to Premiere in Boston

The Asian American Resource Workshop (AARW) this month will welcome filmmakers Steve Ning and Yuet-fung Ho from New York. They will present the Boston premiere of Steve's new 48-minute film, FRECKLED RICE. FRECKLED RICE is believed to be the first Chinese bilingual dramatic film produced in America.

The story of FRECKLED RICE revolves around 13-year-old Joe Soo, an American-born "jook-sing" growing up in Boston Chinatown. Joe faces language and cultural conflicts with his immigrant father, and becomes further alienated when the family moves to New Hampshire from Chinatown to open a restaurant. Joe decides to run away, and in the process discovers more about himself and his family.

FRECKLED RICE was par-

tially filmed in Boston Chinatown. Many community people including restaurant workers and children from the Qwong Kow Chinese School are seen in the film. J.P. Wing, familiar to Boston's young adult audience as a co-host of WBZ-TV's GET OFF YOUR BLOCK program, is featured in the lead role of Joe Soo.

The filmmaker Steve Ning, who grew up in the Boston area himself, will be present at the premiere along with co-producer, Yuet-fung Ho. The premiere will be held in the Quincy Community School Auditorium, 885 Washington Street in Chinatown on Friday, July 15 at 7:00pm. The filmmakers especially hope that those who helped participate in the film will come to the premiere.

For more information, contact the AARW at 426-5313.

14th Annual August Moon Festival

On Sunday, August 21, the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (CCBA) in conjunction with other Chinese civic organizations will be presenting the 14th Annual August Moon Festival in Boston's Chinatown.

The theme for this year's celebration will stress arts, crafts and games exhibiting cultural importance and dating thousands of years back to the

present. Children and adults alike can see, touch and learn about these cherished arts, handicrafts and games.

The August Moon Festival has been a mainstay in Boston Chinatown in its presentation of Chinese arts and culture to both Chinese and non-Chinese.

For more information, call the CCBA at 542-2574 and 542-2578 or the Chinese Culture Institute at 542-4599.



The Chinese Dance Company of Taiwan will perform in Boston on July 16 and 17.

HELP WANTED

OFFICE POSITIONS

Cablevision of Boston is looking for Customer Service Reps, Data Entry Operators, Secretaries, Clericals, and Warehouse Personnel to work in our Allston office.

Qualified applicants must have accurate typing skills, CRT experience, professional telephone manner and good communication skills.

Cablevision is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer and agrees to hire Boston residents, minority members and women.

Interested applicants should pick up application or send resume to: Personnel Coordinator, Cablevision, 5th floor, 21 Merchants Row, Boston, MA 02109.

EXPERIENCED
PRECIOUS and SEMI-
PRECIOUS
STONE GRADER

Manufacturing company in Chelsea has an opening for an experienced Stone Grader. Will sort, match and grade precious and semi-precious stones. Some English necessary. Offer good salary and paid benefits. On the MBTA line.

Please call 884-8500, Ext. 223 between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. for an appointment.

NURSE ADMINISTRATOR
HOME HEALTH AIDE AGENCY

Boston multi-purpose human service program is starting home health aide agency. Experienced nurse-supervisor needed.

Educational requirements: Masters in nursing or public health. Salary range: \$25,000-\$28,000.

Send resume to:

Family Service Association
Attention: Ina Resnikoff
34½ Beacon Street
Boston MA 02108

An affirmative action/equal opportunity employer

JR. PROGRAMMER

University Computer Services seeks junior level candidates with 6 months' COBOL programming experience preferably in a DEC-10 environment for payroll/personnel applications. The Jr. Programmer will be assigned tasks of coding, testing and maintenance of programs with administrative applications. Tufts offers an evolving computer department that will challenge programmers' talents as new applications are designed and developed. Requires, in addition to the above skills, good communications skills, professional work habits and a high level of motivation. Candidates only.

Send resume and salary requirements to Cliff Scott, Personnel Office, 419 Boston Ave., Medford, MA 02155. Only candidates selected for interview will receive a response. An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

TUFTS
UNIVERSITY

Taiwan Chinese
Dance Company
to Perform in July

The Chinese Dance Company of Taiwan, under the sponsorship of The Chinese Culture Institute and the Greater Boston Chinese Cultural Association, will come to Boston in July. They will perform on July 16 at 8:00 p.m. and again on July 17 at 3:00 p.m. at Kresge Auditorium, MIT, Mass. Ave., Cambridge.

Last year the dance company completed a successful tour of Europe and this year is touring 18 major cities in the United States, Central America and South America.

The dance company is considered among the top performing groups in Taiwan. It is known for its innovative choreography, well-trained dancers, and dazzling costumes. Their Boston performance will include Chinese classic and folk dances.

Tickets are \$50 (patrons), \$10 (regular), and \$5 (students). For more information, call or write the Chinese Culture Institute, 272 Tremont Street, Boston, MA 02116; tel. 542-4599.

Annual Conference
on Sciences and
Community Affairs

The New England Association of Chinese Professionals will hold its Annual Meeting and Conference on Sciences and Community Affairs July 8-10 at the Marriott Hotel, 292 State Street, Boston.

The conference will include seminars on the progress in computer technology, health and medical care as well as Chinese community economic development, community services and housing, and overseas Chinese education.

Registration for the conference will be held at the hotel's Harbor Suite on Friday, July 8 from 6 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. The registration fee is \$35 per person and \$25 for full-time students. A dinner ticket is \$15 and lunch ticket, \$10. For information, call 227-0800.

Financial Programmer/Analyst

MAGNETIC
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Dennison KYBE, a major manufacturer of magnetic media and media testing/evaluation equipment, is looking to attract a magnetic personality to join our young, dynamic organization.

As the Financial Specialist, you will be the driving force of our financial MIS implementation effort. This highly visible position will put you in direct contact with users, in-house management and other MIS personnel.

A Bachelor's degree with an emphasis in computer science and finance, accounting, or business is required. Two or more years of experience in a production/development environment utilizing structured techniques on HP equipment in both COBOL and FORTRAN is a strong plus.

Highly competitive salaries, complete benefits and relocation packages are all part of the Dennison KYBE tradition.

For more information contact Ann Scruton by forwarding your resume, in confidence, to: Dennison KYBE, 82 Calvary Street, Waltham, MA 02154. We are an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer, M/F/H/V.



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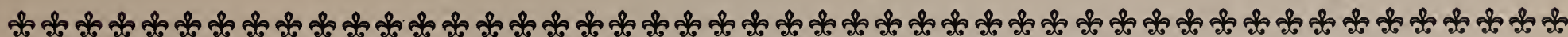


先鋒電子公司

Advanced Electronics, Inc.

745 ATLANTIC AVENUE • BOSTON, MA 02111 • 617-482-5266

Boston Chinatown's first electronic manufacturing company welcomes inquiries from the community for various job opportunities.



PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATOR

- Bilingual in Cantonese and English
- Degree in personnel or counseling or equivalent work experience
- Ability to work with people
- Duties to include recruiting, screening, interfacing with employees, handling personnel records and procedures, and other responsibilities

ACCOUNTING CLERK

- English required
- No experience necessary
- Good hand-writing

(十)閉路電視 (三%)

。應該鼓勵大眾媒體真實公
正的描繪亞洲民族。
。市府應保證本社區利用閉
路電視的設備及時段做節目的
權利。

第嘉拉：我會鼓勵大眾媒體展現
亞洲民族正確的形象，並保證華埠可
享用閉路電視的儀器時段等。

弗寧：閉路電視的發展提供了社
區領袖一個大好機會使用最有力的大
眾媒體——電視。我們一定提供閉路電
視時段，並研究各種機會改進亞裔在
電視上的形象。

哥爾尼：我認為應該繼續讓社區
參予閉路電視。華人社區並應有代表
出席閉路電視委員會提供意見參予決
議。非英語民族缺乏足夠之消息來源
面臨被孤立之問題，因此我一定使華
人社區有權使用閉路電視的設備。

凱利：我將鼓勵大眾媒體表達亞
裔人士正確美好的形象，並增加華人
社區利用閉路電視設備之權利。

苗京：我將鼓勵大眾媒體反映亞
裔及其他種族人士正確形象，使大家
能明白其他國家之文化。

(廿)難民、種族歧視(三%)
。東南亞難民不斷湧入本區
，使原本有限的傳統就業市場
更形緊縮，並導致種族歧視的
現象。

第嘉拉：我對種族歧視事件感到
厭惡。我將盡力消除波市之種族歧視

弗寧：沒有回答此問題。

哥爾尼：市長必需面對種族歧視
問題，帶領市府以言行做榜樣消除歧
視。我認為任何市民不論種族、膚色
、宗教或個人生活方式均有權利選擇
居住地，這方面我絕不妥協。

凱利：我支持並執行麻州公民權
利法令，增強警署之社區紛亂單位，
並致函各民眾組織、社區及宗教領袖
，提醒他們有種族歧視動機的暴力行
為，將不容於本市。

苗京：我將訓練特別小組在社區
內活動，減少種族歧視現象。增加住
屋及工作亦是治本之道。

編者啓：本期歸納整理各市長候
選人之政見，謹詳細翻譯為中文，如
有疑問，請參考英文原文。

註：莊史直 Jon Straight 已決定
退出競逐市長一職。



本月份移民配額

本年度七月份移民配額現已公佈
如下。如有任何有關移民手續疑問者
，可向私人律師或華美福利會移民專
員麥先生詢問，其電話為四二六—八
六八一。

第一優先者(為美國公民廿一歲
以下之未婚子女)：凡在中國或香港
出生者均有名額。

第二優先者(為持有永久居留證
或綠卡之配偶與未婚子女)：中國出
生者——在八三年一月一日前完事申請
手續者可得配額。香港出生者——在七
五年六月廿四日前完事申請手續者
可得配額。

第三優先者(為專業科技人員)
：中國出生者——有名額。香港
出生者——七四年十月一日。

第四優先者(為美國公民之已婚
子女)：中國出生者——有名額。香港
出生者——七八年九月廿一日。

第五優先者(為美國公民之兄弟
姐妹)：中國出生者——七八年十月一
日。香港出生者——七二年一月一日

第六優先者(為技術及非技術人
員)：中國出生者——八二年一月一日
。香港出生者——七八年十一月八日。
非優先類者，在中國或香港出生
者均無名額。

外賣餐廳出售



座落 Malden 最佳地段
極具發展潛力
週一至五下午二時至六時
電 332 — 9115 查詢

天天茶市 喜慶壽筵 經濟和菜 隨意小酌

家酒都京
Imperial Teahouse
Authentic Chinese Cuisine
Dim Sum Daily - Lunch & on
Banquets - Cocktails

ORDERS TO GO
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苗京：我一向以來都致力於使所有市民享用同等之市府服務，我未來亦將確保市府對大家公平的待遇。

——我們將發展區域計劃防止公共機構不斷擴張之情形。社區應對任何發展之種類及品質有權提供意見。

蘭干爾：一九六八年市議會投票通過讓塔美士紐英倫醫務中心向重建局提出發展全盤計劃，重建局禁止其執行此計劃。我任市長後將會要求醫務中心保證在實行其全盤計劃時並加強提供各項服務，減少居民商業被迫遷移之情況。

令嘉：勞工階級之各種需要應比市區發展牟利更重要，欲解決本市所面臨的問題應動用國防武器方面的費用，而不是從我們的薪水中扣稅取得。去年，波市繳納了七百一十八萬元的聯邦稅到五角大廈，這些錢應用在建築本市而不是用以轟炸尼加拉瓜。

McCaughy 或進及薩爾瓦多。塔美士之擴展應停止，華埠的工作及住屋應獲得解決。

(七)英文班 (十四%)

大部份本區區民的母語均不是英文，因此語言之隔閡居民無法找到恰當的住屋或職業。傳統上的工作是餐館和車衣，兩者均不太需要英文能力便可升任，但鑒於較長的工作時間及微薄的薪酬使很多父母不能有更多時間陪伴子女，有人相信因為這種情形使不少華人家、社區甚至城市的架構在崩潰中。英文班報名等候入學的人數眾多反映出不少成人及難民迫切需要輔助學習英語以能早日適應此社會。

蘭干爾



第嘉拉：以意大利移民後裔的經驗，我非常了解不能聽讀寫英語的困難，為了幫助居民易於就職，我們必需提供更多的英文班。

弗寧：我向來積極支持社區學校計劃，包括英文班在內。我將會在未來透過公立學校、社區學校或其他計劃致力於加強英文班以供需求。

哥爾尼：我會探討運用部份和相對基金(Parelli & Matching Funds)贊助社區英文班。並可以利用公校下課後之時間將英文班集中上課。

凱利：我將運用社區學校及其他市府計劃增加英文班。

苗京：我將透過各種門徑增加英文班及工作機會以幫助家庭謀生。

蘭干爾：昆士學校之英文班應該擴大舉辦。我將鼓勵學校部門及社區學校委員會商量多設黃昏班級，讓下班居民能有機會學習英文。

令嘉：亞洲社區的英文班及其他教育計劃應獲公款支持。

(八)市府及社會服務 (十四%)

大部份本區區民都必需用市府及社會服務。因此市府應保證這些少數民族的權利使用市府提供的服務及資源。市府並應承諾設立更多社會服務。

第嘉拉：我絕對保證亞洲人士享有應有的一切市政服務及資源。

弗寧：我絕對不會視租賃房屋的房客為二等公民。我們將會徵求一批社區領袖研究策略為社區的特別需求而改進服務。

哥爾尼：波市居民不論種族、經濟背景都應享有一齊納稅人應有的服務。我將確保市立醫院繼續提供各社區最佳醫療服務，並且亦繼續支持老人事務委員會提供耆英各種特別服務。

凱利：自從本市失去很多聯邦及州府補助後，相當多市政府贊助的社會服務均受到影響，因此市府必需尋求新資源補助。

——增加本市收入資源以補助市府各項服務。

——游說州府及聯邦繼續支持。

苗京：我深信社區是本市之心臟而不只是競選時的政治過站。我建議社區市議會代表必需協助華埠獲取公平的市府服務及建議權力。

蘭干爾：第八至十二題均沒有提及。

(九)長期承諾 (十一%)

本社區不希望選舉過後便被遺忘，並且希望當局能視本區為一獨立體系擁有不同的需要。

——一向以來凡是任何與本區前途有關的方案，本區都沒有被列入為決議的對象之一，希望從今以後重視本區民衆的意見。

第嘉拉：我為市長最主要的工作是為人民服務。我保證所有市民的意見都會被慎重考慮。我將會任用一名職員成為市府與社區間的聯絡人，增加溝通。

令嘉



弗寧：我們會發展一套新系統分散太集中的公共服務，使社區領袖不但能監視市府行政、為社區計劃未來並可以評估發展計劃。

哥爾尼：我任內致力於任用來自各種族、經濟背景，並忠於職務能幹的助手；務求所有市民均有代表在市府內任職。我新近發表的「公共安全計劃」一報告內提倡成立一全市防止罪案計劃，由各社區居民及波市警署成員組成委員會定期開會討論犯罪問題。

凱利：當選市長後我將繼續支持華人社區。

令嘉：勞工黨與黑人黨應組織勞工階級人士爭取自己利益，亞洲人社區亦應參予此行動。所有勞工人士聯合起來便可形成一股龐大力量解決面對勞工之問題。勞工黨及黑人黨必需從大企業、主戰、種族歧視之民主、共和黨等人士手中取回政權。由勞工人士領導的政府才能真正代表大眾，才能讓政府站在我們同一陣線上，而不是防礙我們。這樣一個政府才能重視人們之需要。

(十)學校 (八%)

公立學校重新分校制度(Reassignment Systems)

對學生及家長造成很多不便之處。有些學生被派至離家很遠的學校上課。

——有些老師對學生學業不聞不問的態度使家長非常擔心。他們認為市府應該多撥款給學校，以求聘用更多教職員管理學生。

第嘉拉：我鼓勵學校課程以基礎教育為主，使學生有一牢固之根基。我贊成任用更多的老師而少用些行政人員。

弗寧：我競選市長將以改進公立學校為辯論重點。我以前任學校委員會委員身份，保證以後波市的市長不把公校問題視為別人的問題。

哥爾尼：我將優先提倡一套公平、有彈性的學校分派制度。我承諾改進目前公校之水準，並與公校監理人研究實行以教授學生基本知識技能的課程。我建議實行不含文化偏見能力考試，並鼓勵家長多參予，和老師負起改進責任。

凱利：波市公校必需為學生提供真正之受教育機會，我將增進教師品質及增加公校畢業生。

苗京：我將大力倡導提高學校品質。

令嘉：身為一名車衣從業員、母親及社會主義者，我深知由民主與共和兩黨領導的政府毫不重視我們的困難，如失業、破爛房屋、種族歧視暴力事件、種族隔離教育方式、削減社會計劃等等。

因此，我的政黨，社會工人黨(Socialist Workers Party)參加這次競選以求改正弊端。我們的口號是倡導勞工、失業組織成一勞工黨，並建議黑人自組一政黨以確保其權利、需要。



——例如消防局是由法院指定要實行平均僱用各色人種的單位，但是我們仍然會要求消防局任用人員時，除了成為消防員並應包括行政方面的工作。我們並會邀請工會、行政主管及其他人士舉行一連串座談會，商量如何確實執行平均用人之計劃。

——我們計劃將「波士工作」給波市居民「政策演變」一市府條例。商業如沒有達到任用百分之五十本市居民為長期員工，則不能獲一二一A同意書。

——我將發展一套新辦法指導平均任用員工政策，除了切實執行此政策外，還應致力於增加新的工作機會。

——要求學校與僱用機構建立密切關係，提供學生技能訓練以增加就業機會。

蘭干爾：利用CDBG款項設立職訓班，訓練市民各種技能，使他們畢業後能立刻接受輔導得公家或私人工作。本市應承諾增加任用亞洲人士。我並且建議增加加尼士社之款項支助以加辦英文班，幫助他們在就業市場競爭。

令嘉：第二、四、八題之回答之參考第六題之回答。第三、十一題令嘉女士均沒有提及。第十二題請參考第九題之回答。

(三) 罪案、治安(卅一%)

社區附近罪案頻繁，必需增加警員保護並加強執行法律。

社區區民、工作人員及商人均感到就近風化區 Combat Zone 不良的影響，尤其是晚間的娼妓營業更是到了肆無忌憚的地步，同時帶來了搶劫、偷竊及破壞等罪案。

第嘉拉：——我會指派更多警員巡邏街道，務求阻嚇罪案。

——將警力恢復為五天工作制，其效果相等於增加了一百名巡警一樣，並且不用增加薪水。

——實行減少開銷之措施，例如不再提升警員至行政高職之位，將省下的錢僱用更多巡警。

弗寧：我們將會使用社區巡警政策，要求警局指派同一警察巡邏同一社區使他熟悉居民所面臨的種種問題及罪案。警員並需與該社區取得默契發展鄰居守望相助行動防止罪案滋生。我們會更著力於防止侵犯婦女的罪案，並加強抑制娼妓活動。

哥爾尼：——一九八二年度的統計顯示本州百分之卅八之罪案發生於本市，而本市人口却只佔全州人口之百分之十二。因此我將增僱二百九十七名警察，增加警力至二千一百八十三人，並加強巡邏。我並將重新開設社區警局。

——華埠南灣附近風化區的壞風氣漸漸移入社區，我將研究該社區必珠

凱利：——我將把目前百分之八十警署警察調度成為步行巡邏警察，以產生阻嚇罪案效果。餘下之警力將調派為特別行動小組專門負責處理緊急情況。我認為警員坐在警車上巡邏與民眾脫節，必需直接接觸重新建立與民眾之默契。華埠南灣社區應實行此制度。

——禁止私人擁有或售賣手槍。

——我支持居民聯合陣線減少罪案，以守望相助方式防止犯罪。

苗京：罪案形成是一複雜之問題，必需設立一完整之對付計劃，包括市民的參予，警員再訓練，強力執行懲戒毒品供應者及慣犯，更需要發展更多工作機會，及增加青年輔導工作人員。我將致力於增加警力與提高警方服務，並協助市民參予使自己社區更安全之活動。

——我們將致力於防止罪案，減少或消滅犯罪之根源。禁止風化區之不法活動。

蘭干爾：必需加強控制用在風化區的市府條例，成立特別罪案小組管制此區，並且增加便衣警探之巡邏以減少娼妓及其他罪案。

(四) 街道 (廿五%)

本社區街道甚為髒亂破爛，有時甚至臭氣薰天，極需要加強清潔修補，並多設垃圾桶。

第嘉拉：我將不遺餘力提供足夠之清潔維持街道之服務。如市政服務部門無法提供恰當服務，我會約請私人公司負起清潔之責任。

弗寧：防止街道髒亂的最好辦法為僱用社區人士任工務局職位。我們將與經理人員及工作人員開會討論新方法控制波市垃圾問題。

哥爾尼：——我任內將設立特別市府計劃目標如清潔街道，我更加可以進一步督導改進每期的計劃以增加效率。

——社區可以由市府支持利用撥款僱用掃街工人，或者購買更多之垃圾桶。這項措施不但能為市府節省開消並且更能帶來工作機會及社區榮譽感。

凱利：我將致力於定期清潔修理及維持社區街道。

苗京：我認為如果市府無法提供市民滿意之清潔服務，便應將此權力轉交至社區居民手上，讓他們自行有效的管理。

——我們將重整市府服務，將責任轉移到本市各區域市議會代表手上，各區自行控制掃街、剷雪、維護泊車位及青年計劃等各項活動。

蘭干爾：必需定期清潔街道，並樹立標示牌列明清潔街道日期時間，當天不讓車輛停泊街道兩旁以免妨礙順利進行清潔。同時特別批准華埠居民以泊車位收費標準泊車在停車場內以減少清潔日車輛仍然堵塞街道。

(五) 泊車 (廿二%)

華埠南灣實在缺少泊車位，不單區民本身難以覓得一合法泊車位，就連華埠的顧客、遊客都因車位難求而對華埠望而却步，使華埠商人損失不少做生意的機會。

——以車位如此缺少而言，交通警察仍然巡邏開罰單頻頻，以及罰款的數目太高，均為不公平、不合理的措施。



凱利

蘭干爾：在某些華埠街道上實施居民停車政策。

令嘉：增加及提高公共運輸系統是唯一解決本市交通泊車的辦法。

(六) 市區發展及公共機構的擴張 (十七%)

市區發展與大機構不斷的擴張，華埠南灣處於兩者的夾縫中，却沒有因此獲益。區民極希望這兩股力量能與社區發展取得一平衡發展方策。應該徹底取消風化區，使華埠能往華盛頓街方向發展。

第嘉拉：我認為社區的任何土地發展，其居民必需獲得益處，最好的辦法是讓居民親自參與計劃過程。我當市長後便立刻廢除計劃的閉門政策，取而代之的將會是一個新的規劃委員會由本市各區推派一名代表參予。

弗寧：這兩方面必需取得平衡並且重視社區發展。我們將提供技術援助支持社區內部發展並推廣至風化區域。我們確保任何市區發展、公立機構擴張均對社區有所助益。所有發展計劃在沒取得社區同意之前或沒有改進社區的計劃均不准進行。

哥爾尼：我支持市議會最近通過贊成凡是住宅單位欲改建為公共機構用途時，必需先經過租金平等委員會的公開聽證檢討後才考慮發許可。身為市長的話，我將致力於實施能改進生活品質及提供工作機會的經濟政策。

凱利：我將要求居民及社區商業、公共機構代表共同開會策劃一套社區發展計劃，除了列明新住宅及商業之地點外，亦包括言明公共機構擴張之範圍。

八三年度歡渡中秋節

今年八月廿一日星期日，紐英倫中華公所與其他華人社團，將於波士頓華埠合辦舉行第十四屆中秋節盛會。今年的主題是中國遊戲和工藝，詳情電中華公所（六一七—五四二—二五七四）或鍾倫納（六一七—四二二—七五六〇）。

中秋節是波士頓華埠一年一度的盛會，也是華人在美傳播中國文化的一次重要機會。八月廿一日那天，整個華埠將只供遊人觀覽，不通車。街道上將滿佈各社團攤位：展覽工藝、介紹中國遊戲與食品、嘉年華會、還搭台表演功夫、舞蹈、歌唱等。老幼咸宜，觀摩購贈均所歡迎。

市長候選人政見發表

(上接第一版)

——本市很多廢置房屋均可於重建後居住。我將收集所有關於廢置房屋的數目及其稅務資料以提供有關人士，將這等屋宇給由私人或牟利發展商修建維護。我們將在這方面積極提供經濟、技術援助支持重建廢屋。

——我相信任何完整的城市房屋計劃都需包括屋租管制條例及考慮到改建為出售柏文樓之問題。因此我上任後第一件事是確定「租金平衡法令」

Rent Equity Ordinance 是有實際執行，房客亦知道其權利。第二，我將會確保此法令的實效。第三，任何改進此法令的意見，我都會於以考慮。

凱利 Kiley :

——設立房屋信託金，專門向下列對象課稅：改建為出售柏文樓、改建為辦公大樓、房地產投機轉售、酒店興建以及所有向本市住屋市場擴張的公共機構。市府將設立一特別基金興建普通收入住宅。

——設立一套收回廢棄建築物之法案，包括提供中低收入家庭欲置屋者經濟、技術支援。據估計全市有九千到一萬四千戶廢棄住宅可供改建之用。

——我贊成將本市空屋比率在一九五年前降為百分之五之下，我堅信房客應參予置理公共房屋，所有公共房屋住客均應享用其他市民同等的市府服務。

——設立一套縱火預警系統防止歹徒因利縱火，迫走中低收入住客。

——我將與社區團體、公共機構代表開會討論設立一套公共機構擴張之準則，以防止侵佔社區房屋用地。

——市府必需保護房客，尤其是中低收入房客被業主無理加租等事情，我將致力於提供更多住宅。

——我支持給予波士頓公平房屋委員會 Boston Fair Housing Commission 「住宅條例請願」 Home Rule Petition 之力量，施展停止法令、民眾處罰和損失賠償等權力。

苗京 Mel King :

——我會實行強硬租金管制法令，並立刻下令禁止將租賃公寓改建為出售柏文樓宇，直到本市空屋比率降至百分之五以下才考慮放鬆這些條例。我們亦應探討用 M H F A 基金為租金補助而不是不斷加建老人大廈，因為調查報告顯示這些大廈已有過剩現象。租金補助能協助平穩房租至只佔每



——我支持給予波士頓公平房屋委員會 Boston Fair Housing Commission 「住宅條例請願」 Home Rule Petition 之力量，施展停止法令、民眾處罰和損失賠償等權力。

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本刊歡迎投稿

本刊歡迎華埠社團與個人踴躍投稿。來稿篇幅以千字內為佳。來稿不拘題材，具新聞性或文娛性質均可。如需稿紙，請電華美福利會四二六—八六七三。來稿請逕寄華美福利會轉交舢舨月刊。
18 Oxford St. Boston, Ma. 02111

慶祝僑聲音樂社

成立四十四週年

丁錫齊

在美國全民興高采烈地慶祝國慶（七·四）之際，波士頓僑聲音樂社也在慶祝她自己的四十四週年生辰。四十四年來，僑聲音樂社在組織波士頓僑胞曲藝愛好者，培養粵曲粵樂人才，逢年過節或喜慶盛會，大都登台演唱，服務僑社，造福僑胞，深受歡迎，向獲讚許。此皆有賴諸元老們的艱苦創業，尹自重和馮少堅師傅的專心培訓教練，和廣大僑胞的擁護支持。

音樂是一種娛樂，也是一門藝術，古時配合禮制，成為禮樂。漢太史公說：『禮以節人，樂以發和，書以道事，詩以達義』，所以音樂能導人以和平善良，去暴戾，培養人的品德，磨煉人的意志，豐富生活，養性怡情。有時我們的心情欠佳或有所憂慮，去參加了一個我們所喜愛的音樂會，不論是參加演奏或聽人演奏，只要我們喜歡的音樂而又能盡情享受，不但憂慮全消，精神重振，而且回來以後，還有餘音在耳，三日不止。音樂之于人類，功莫大焉！筆者從報刊上看到中國大陸有個科學實驗單位用音樂來刺激母牛多產奶，該單位曾對多頭母牛進行過試驗，讓牛聽音樂，其產奶量約比不聽音樂者多三分之一，『對牛彈琴』原是譏諷之詞，但今日的科學家發現，牛確喜歡音樂。筆者也曾曾在電影中看過一個印度玩蛇人玩蛇，只見他在繁鬧的市坊，把二三十個小陶罐擺成一個圓圈，他席地坐在中央，拿枝短笛一吹，每個陶罐都有一條眼鏡蛇伸出個頭來，隨着笛子聲的搖擺頓挫，每條蛇都鼓脹了氣，頭部變成喇叭形，漸立漸高，待後隨笛聲起舞，右搖左擺，玩蛇人又站起來，行近每條蛇，一面把臉貼近蛇頭，一面吹笛。當他轉了一週，向每條蛇吹奏過後，回到中央，笛聲一停，各蛇都縮回陶罐去了，觀眾無不拍掌。

廣東音樂，悠揚多變，正綫反綫，喜調悲調，隨演唱內容之不同而各異，演奏起來，非常和諧悅耳。廣州話（粵語）是中國諸種方言中最具特色的一種，共有九聲，即高平聲，高上聲，高去聲，低平聲，低上聲，低去聲，高入聲，中入聲，低入聲。按音階而論，除了三個入聲可以分別併入高平、高去、低去外，尚有六個音階。在粵語中，一個發音相同的字，可因音階不同而有六聲。如『SI』，可有詩、史、試、時、市、事六聲；『FU』，可有夫、虎、富、符、婦、付六聲，這是其他方言所無的。粵曲是用七音階記譜的，而第七個音與再高一組的音階的第一個相距較近，所以『上』與『一』與『上』之間的音，往往可上可下。像前述的詩、史、試、時、市、事的六個音階如果套入樂譜，則分別為1、尺、上、合、乙、士（3 2 1 5 7 6）。粵語中的同音也特別多，如詩字可有尸、施、絲、思、私、私、司、苟、斯、斯、等，所以粵語中幾乎每個字都處在一定的音階上。講粵語者如果聲調準確，每句話都可以用音樂拍和；唱粵曲者如果咬字清楚，必然字字落階，階階有聲，聲聲托字，真是語中的音樂，音樂中的語言，何其妙哉！

廣東音樂所用樂器也是林林總總，多式多樣，近幾十年來，更是中西結合，洋為中用，小提琴、電結他，適時風等西洋樂器，也成為粵樂中不可缺少的一種，這些樂器大致上可分為弦樂、管樂、簧樂、板樂幾大類，不論是那一類，彈的拉的，吹的打的，都形美音妙，各有特色。唐朝大詩人白居易是這樣描寫琵琶的聲音的：

『大弦嘈嘈如急雨，小弦竊竊如私語。嘈嘈竊竊錯雜彈，大珠小珠落玉盤。間關鶯語花底滑，幽咽流泉水下難。銀瓶乍破水漿迸，鐵騎突出刀槍鳴。曲終收撥當心劃，四弦一聲如裂帛。』這是詩人從『音』的角度形容琵琶的聲音。又看他是怎樣描繪『律』（即喉管）的聲音的：『翕然聲作疑管裂，訕然聲盡如刀截，有時婉軟無筋骨，有時頓挫生凌節。急聲圓轉促不斷，擊響驟轉似珠貫；緩聲展引長有條，有條直直如筆描。下聲乍墜石沉重，高聲忽舉雲飄蕭。』這是詩人從『形』的角度，用了管裂、刀截、無筋骨、生凌節等等來形容喉管的起、收、快、慢、高、低的聲音的。最美好的音樂，由最偉大的詩人寫詩作記，歷千年而不朽，至今膾炙人口！

承長輩的引薦，我榮幸地成為僑聲一名社員。我喜愛粵曲粵樂，有時也充數演奏。我是典型的南郭先生，只能難充數，從不能自己獨奏一曲；但我與南郭先生稍有不同，我難充數不是為了混飯吃而純是為了愛好。昔陶淵明常抱無弦之琴，寄意而彈，以自怡悅，而我玩的琴至少還有兩條弦，我只求得身心娛樂，（有機會時也要求音樂有進步）那管旁人嘲笑呢？

第一屆少數民族獎學金頒發

兩位華裔學子入圍

今年初由波士頓第一國家銀行及舊殖民銀行合併而成的波士頓銀行已選出其第一屆少數民族獎學金得獎人六位，其中有二位是華裔。現在布蘭黛大學就讀，布克蘭高中畢業之君，及在哈佛學院就讀，波士頓拉丁女中學畢業之黃二位均獲入選。另外四位入選者來自布蘭黛大學、哈佛學院、波士頓學院、及東北大學。

參加評選的候選人必須由其大學或學院提呈。其資格必須符合下列標準：平均成績GPA在二點五分之上。有經濟需要及向金融及銀行事業發展的興趣。

此六位波士頓銀行學者均為設立於波士頓附近大學的二年級學生，每人將贈予二千元之獎學金。另外他們三年級學業如果仍維持在標準之上的話，波士頓銀行並將再贈予二千元的獎學金。除此之外，他們並可在明年暑假期間參加波士頓銀行的管理實習工作，並得薪金二千八百元。

據悉，波士頓區共有廿間大學選派學生參加評選，初選入圍者十四位，必須經過波士頓銀行評選小組的面試。凡在波士頓高中畢業的候選人均有優先權。

華美福利會

主辦新英語課程

華美福利會主辦成人英語課程將於今年七月六日開課。該課程分八時三十分至十時三十分上午班及一時至三時下午班，報名地點在奧士佛街十八號地下，填寫報名登記表，並參加考試分班。學費每月三十元，課程着重英語會話。

華美福利會原開設六個班級級在上述時間，學生可根據原有英語程度經考試插班，詳情請致電四二六九四九二陳肇媚小姐。成人英語課程是華美福利會成人英語教育的六個課程之一，擁有十五位教師，現有三〇〇多名學生。

波城詩壇

詩人節仰念前賢

丁錫齊

屈子濯纓去不還，賈生憂漢竟投閒！悲民慮國師工部，繼絕抒情法義山。長恨歌餘常耿耿，琵琶引就每潸潸。騷壇聖哲宜為表，玉綴珠聯筆墨間。

步朱紹昌春日感懷原韻

何兆楠

其一
解語春花更解愁，芳園雲物引遊眸。騷壇遺興常邀友，酒肆留連自在囚。吐白奇才延踵絕，出藍逸品醉心求。狂思奮翮翔高昊，一掃妖氛靖五洲！

其二

自份迂疏樂不愁，三春花木悅明眸。蕭蕭寂寞宜閑卷，大地逍遙類釋囚。富國安民方屬望，論文選韻合勤求。江湖闊蕩英風盡，五十年來淹美洲。

難民感懷

羅義成

（步朱紹昌先生「春日感懷」原韻）
血汗成空何足愁，家園故國不堪眸！生於暴政任摧殘，死在勞飢與殺囚。浪跡漂蓬無止境，心聲呼嘯有何求？但希苟活餘生者，天幸得償到美洲。

異鄉客

鳴

老懷哀

鳴

育兒養女廿數載，辛勞淒酸難計算。可嘆兒長離親去，自築己巢自養孩。惟期高堂渡殘年。

天涯重午

朱紹昌

又見龍船逐逝波，端陽佳節漫蹉跎。君王只用愚臣計，譯畔唯聞哀怨歌！一士懷沙君莫笑，千年遺恨楚才多。遙將詩筆寄沉恨，魚父吟成淚已沱！



波市成人讀書識字計劃

促進社區發展與市民就業

一項新的成人閱讀書寫計劃

Adult Literacy Initiative

即將在波市各社區學校舉辦。這項由市府社區發展和就業輔導處

Neighborhood Development and

Employment Agency NDEA

所主辦的計劃旨在發展以社區為基礎的學習中心遍佈全市，提供每年約一千成人各項基本教育。NDEA並撥款一百萬元之社區發展基金支持此計劃。

波市是目前全國唯一實行輔導成人基本教育的都市。據估計本市有十萬成人(廿五歲以上)沒有完成中學教育，另外同樣數目的成人是機能上文盲，只俱有小學五年級程度的讀寫及計算能力。這項計劃提供了成人基礎讀寫能力以求適應並生存於今日社會之經濟架構中。

切身利害欄之三

中華耆英會 鍾倫納博士

生活，不像某些文藝小說所說那麼「純情」，那麼「超脫」，的確有很多「繁瑣」事情要照顧的。也不像武俠小說那麼瀟灑，武俠們很少會憂柴憂米。昔日文人，更以現實生活手段為煩，有一首破落士子感懷詩，最堪表露此等心態：書畫琴棋詩酒花，當年日日不離它，如今七樣都變了，柴米油鹽醬醋茶。開門七件事，當然不能欠缺，陶冶性情之舉，也毋妨悉力爭取。努力工作，努力爭取，盡情享樂，少年宜是，老年宜是。顧不了切身利害，實難清高起來。以下第一件事便是講「錢」。

一、錢

甲：減稅優待

凡七十歲以上老人，可獲減稅優待。若是單身，年入超過一萬，可獲減稅二千。若屬已婚，年入略過萬二

懷特市長並宣佈波市之永久慈善基金 Permanent Charity Fund of Boston 特別立定了一項為數十萬元的挑戰相對款項 Challenge Grant

以引發更多私人機構、團體的捐助。波市房屋局 Boston Housing Authority 亦捐助了五萬元支持此計劃。

這項成人閱讀書寫計劃將採取有彈性之教育方向，針對各學生之需而因材施教。譬如利用成人學生的生活經驗教導一些解決難題以及和別人溝通的技能，也有履歷表書寫和應徵面試等研討會以應職業方面所需。另外將有英文班和GED或校外證書班 External Diploma 等課程。

本市十四所社區機構學校已被當局徵選為指定學校，設有此類課程，華埠之昆士社區學校亦當選。

約減三千。詳情請電「估稅局」(Assessment Dept.) 711-5140。

乙：耆英工作機會
凡年屆五十五歲而收入低的朋友，可申請到非牟利機構服務。工作種類包括文牘、探訪其他老人、照顧兒童、膳堂工作等。有興趣者可電「波市耆英工作」(J.O.B.) 725-1298。

每月出版的「波士頓耆英」(Boston Seniority) 都有招聘高齡工作者的廣告，各類工作都有，當然幾乎全部都需要懂英語的。

二、法

商業欺詐

昔人華裔有信條，那是「童叟無欺」。今日美國社會中，以老人為對象的商業欺詐愈來愈厲害。最大宗的

是有關醫藥的，特別是止痛劑、防治禿頭以及性無能的療法。其次是有關家具修理、房產和燕梳的。不少已經得到州府保健的老人，還不斷接到一些老人醫藥保險公司的接洽。大家接到這類推銷時，切記在了解來龍去脈前，不宜貿然承諾。

三、醫

服藥須知

如果您對某些藥物或食物有過敏反應，記著在醫生開藥給您之前告訴他。烟酒和成藥也會影響藥物後果，華人尤喜中西藥一齊服，實在危險。酒精最不宜混同抗生藥、阿士匹靈、一般止痛藥如醫糖尿病的藥(包括胰島素)、降血壓藥、興奮劑、鎮靜劑和抑制凝血藥。四環素(Tetracycline)這種廣泛使用的抗生素，不宜與牛奶同服，因牛奶中的鈣質會阻止身體吸收四環素。若果想知道多點關於藥物和食物的反應，可函「消費者諮詢中心」(Consumer Information Center Dept. 571 J, Pueblo, Colorado 81009) 免費索取冊子。

四、食
甲：素食須知
適當的素食對健康有莫大裨益。可是要留意：大部份蔬菜所含的蛋白質並不「完全」，若長期只食某一兩種蔬菜，將導致營養不良，必須多種不同蔬菜伴食，才可保障。若加上蛋和牛乳製品，則更佳。

乙：維他命與礦物質
我們需要從日常食物之中，攝取十三種維他命和十八種礦物質。發育時期和身體康復時期需要較大量。食物愈新鮮，維他命和礦物質含量愈高。平時若果足食而不偏，毋須額外進食。若有需要，應在用餐時進食，因為有些維他命只能在與某些食物同時進食時才生效。大量進食，必須得醫生同意。維他命A、D、和K會長期積存體內，過量維他命D會造成腎病、心律失調、慷慨欲睡、昏迷不醒、甚至死亡。過量維他命E有碍血液凝結。過量維他命C會養成依賴性，一旦減低服量，會導致掉牙、牙肉病、和內出血。過量與不足皆不宜。

五、住

水費和排水優待

所有六十五歲以上波市居民，都可致電「水務局」(726-1855) 索取一張申請表格，填妥後，連同年齡與地址證明的副本寄回。

六、行

甲：耆英專車(Senior Shuttle)

凡六十歲以上波市居民，均可免費使用。手續簡單，只需於用車前三天致電七二五-三九八四約好時間地點即可。求醫赴院的優先安排，其他用途亦不拘，每星期並有定期專車載往購物。

乙：輪椅專車(The Ride)

麻省交通局(MBTA)為了照顧因行動不便而不能使用公共交通的人士，備有輪椅專車，每天上午七時至下午五時在市區內行走。各種用途均可，不問入息水平，每程只收七十五仙。申請者須先電「特別需要部」(Office of Special Needs) (711-1511)，請他們寄上一份登記表格。

丙：合僱的士(Share and Save Taxi Service)

柯士頓一日禮頓(Allston-Brighton)區居民，可以六成市價乘坐的士。條件有二：一、一日前電(711-1780)通知；二、須與其他乘客同車。其他情況，與平常僱的士一樣。若無急事，不妨一試。

七、娛樂

埃及藝術

波士頓精品藝術館，定六月廿九日上午十時半開始，舉行一項「木乃伊、魔術、與藝術」的展覽。免費招待耆英。請電二六七-九三〇〇內綫三〇〇洽。

如果因行動或語言不便，不能享用以上服務的，請電四二二-三二七五六，中華耆英會有操各種方言的職員，悉心協助。

事求人

市府徵求職訓專才

麻州大眾福利部(Department of Public Welfare)最近要招

考一位訓練專員(Training Specialist)

和一位公眾助理訓練專員(Public Assistance Training Specialist)

。其職責包括鑑別該部員工在教育上和訓練上的需要，並且評估這些需求、計劃、發展的方案。

應徵截止日期為七月八日(星期五)，考試將在八月二十日(星期六)舉行。所有考試合格者，祇要該部有職位空缺，均會被列入考慮範圍內。

訓練專員的最低週薪為三百零八點七六元，最高為四百零四點九二元。公眾助理專員的最低週薪為三百一十四點一九元，最高為四百二十五點一十一元。這些薪水將視個別情況而調整。至於殘障者想參加考試可以來電七二七-八四九二或七二七-五八三三要求特別的安排方式。合理的要求是可以被接受的。

想獲得此二職位的說明書，可至下列地址索取：

Information Office

Department of Public Welfare

600 Washington Street/5th Floor

Boston, Ma.

727-6000

Recruitment Office

Department of Personnel

Administration

One Ashburton Place

Boston, Ma.

727-1590

若想獲得進一步消息，可來電七二七-三三九二詢問。

中華藝文苑

設英語訓練班

在中華藝文苑的計劃裡，有關教育的工作原僅限於中國書畫、語言、文史、哲學、美學之研討，從未將英

語訓練列入範圍之內。但二年來不斷有人到該苑探聽是否有這方面的服務，並謂此項服務目前迫切的需要，現有的英語班供不應求，言後又敦促中華藝文苑在這方面盡一分力。

幾經考慮之後，藝文苑方面感到既然地處華埠邊緣，社區有此需要則義不容辭，因此決定效一分微力，在有限的場地中撥出部份地方開設初級、中級、高級英語訓練班。為達到高度效果起見，每班學生以十二到十五人為限。九月六日開始上課，即日開始接受報名。簡章可在華人經濟發展協會(必珠街三十一號二樓)或中華藝文苑(Tenont 街一二二號)索取。

昆士社校

辦理成人英語班

六月十六日昆士社區學校有八十名學生順利完成了「成人英語班」Adult English as a Second Language AESL，值得一提的是大約半數以上的畢業學生於二年前入學時均沒有任何英文基礎，却仍能順利讀畢課程。

昆士社校因為新近被市府社區發展及職業處選為參予一項成人教育計劃，獲一筆為數可觀的基金支助，首次在昆士社校成立全英文班，全部以英語講授課程，幫助學生轉換到以單語(英語)進行的職業訓練計劃或任何就職機會時更能適應。目前讀畢昆士社校 AESL 正規課程的學生均有機會繼續選讀新設之全英文班，以增進個人之英文技巧。

昆士社校並因這筆基金加設一語言實驗室，設有器材供學生自修之用，更進一步為一些因工作而不能參加普通班之學生提供補習老師。上述昆士社校所設的班級均於七月十一日正式上課，報名請於每星期一下午四時至六時半前往華盛頓街八八五號，昆士社校址，因人數眾多，請提早報名。

八四年新房地稅單寄出

2 1/2 方案減輕屋主稅額

經過四年來市府房地稅部門的策劃、評審及決定，一九八四波士頓經濟預算年度的新房地稅通知單已於六月底發出。

自從麻州州民投票通過將各市鎮房地稅稅額不得高於其市面賣值的百分之二又二分之一後，波市即逐步增加其房地稅部人員，提高各區房地稅之稅收價值，並相對減少其稅收數額。波士頓因推行實踐此一方案而減少了許多來自房地稅的稅額。在過去三年中，並因此項財源的縮減而直接影響到波士頓公立學校預算（其中包括辭退近千名之教職員，限制其增加預算，並暫停加教師薪金等等）、警察局及消防局預算（關閉數處警察局及消防局，辭退三百餘名警察及二百餘名消防員等）。

根據市府消息透露，一九八四預算年度（從一九八三年七月一日至一九八四年六月卅日）的新稅額，有百分之七十五至八十以上的房地稅繳納人將納較少的稅額。大部分位於奧士頓、布萊頓、察爾士頓、洛克斯布瑞的房地稅稅額均比去年降低了百分之十左右。

在各位波市地產業主收到繳稅通知單後，對新的納稅房地價值或其有關於任何問題者，可依下列三項房地產業分類，分別電話詢問。

獨宅至三戶之住家、公寓：七二五—三三〇七。

商業房地產（包括三戶以上之出租公寓）：七二五—四三三〇，分機五二八及五二九。

其它私有房地產業：七二五—四三三〇，分機四九〇、四九六及五〇一。

經濟發展補助方案

獎勵私人投資社區發展

波市經濟發展補助方案 Economic Development Assistance Program

EDAP 最近宣佈進入第二回合的審核階段，正在審查申請經濟援助的六位發展商所提出的發展社區商業用、混合使用或工業用地之提案。這六項發展計劃地點分別在南端、波士頓南區、洛士百利 Roxbury 和多捷斯特區。

這項經濟發展基金提供發展商的貸款具有變通性的利率和期限。發展商若已向其他私人或公家資源申請貸款而仍感款項不足以完成發展計劃，可向 EDAP 申請援助。發展計劃若座落在社區發展及職業處（Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency）所劃分的商業區域（Commercial District Program），商業更

寫在中華舞蹈團訪美之前

朱蓉

七月一日中華舞蹈團就要到美國開始他們為期二個月的巡迴演出了。第一站是洛杉磯。在美國各大城表演之後，便轉道中南美洲，然後回程在舊金山公演，最後去夏威夷，之後便回台北了。

想想三十多位團員帶着三十多隻大箱子的行頭，千里迢迢地跑了一城又一城，正值盛夏，真夠受的。何況還要各地公演，這翻精神實在可佩，尤其他們的目的既非金錢利益，又非政治宣傳，純粹是為將自己的藝術獻給各地的觀眾。當然凡是曾經有過任何舞台經驗的人都能明瞭，心裡上的滿足與快樂是來自觀眾的反應，並非來自金錢的報賞；能夠到世界各地演出，這便是一種報酬，已值得千里跋涉忍受艱辛。因此，這群舞藝超卓的年青朋友，願意自己花錢縫製一襲又一襲精美奪目的舞裝，自己買機票來美，不收酬金為我們獻藝，所為何來，也稍稍可以理解了。

正因他們不靠舞蹈為生，便有人認為他們不是職業性的舞者，不值得十元一張的票價。誠然，這批年青舞者不以舞蹈為生，但他們的藝術水平却在許多台灣職業藝人之上，因為許多台灣電視電影明星歌星之流，並沒有受過太多專業訓練，而藝專的學生却接受長期嚴格的專門訓練。凡兩年前看過他們表演的人，想必不能不承認他們的水準。至於十元一張入場券，實不能說貴。現在連看一場電影也要四元半。三十多位活生生的舞者從老遠的亞洲飛來，跳得你眼花撩亂，還不值十元嗎？雖說他們自己買機票來美，但波城之行及演出的一切費用是相當大的一筆數字，主辦的機構出盡了力，實無法再出錢。大家花十塊錢買一張票，飽了眼福，同時也替主辦人解決掉費用的問題，不是一舉兩得嗎？好在主辦人說得清楚，願意看的人買票，嫌貴的人不免強。

演出節目共十四個舞，僅三、四個與前年的重複。記得即次在昆市學校演出，因舞台太小，排練時臨時修改內容，有些原本全體出場的大場面，改為部份出場部份回後台的穿梭局面，倒也有趣，不知他們只排演一次如何便能記住！有一位舞者很幽默地說：「舞台大小都沒關係，我們是能曲能伸的。」有好幾次他們已跳到了台邊，眼看就要掉下台來，但是絲毫也沒有影響他們的表演，觀眾事後一再埋怨，主辦人沒有善加安排，又嘆息委屈了這批舞者。

那次的演出，如牧野雄風的豪邁，敦煌飛天的神秘，清宮宴的嬌俏，天女散花的優雅，迎賓舞的華麗等，一一都振蕩心弦。勿怪乎上次的觀眾聽說今年又有機會再欣賞，都興高采烈了。希望未看過他們表演的人，不要放過良機，請向中華公所（五四二—二五七四）或中華藝文苑（五四二—四九九九）購票。

據說七月十七日表演過後，有龍蝦餐宴及舞會送行，對舞團致謝，原來餐會限於團員與負責人參與的，可是有人打電話問其他的人是不是也可以參加，因此負責人考慮保留二十席次給有意參與的人。

圖示 敦煌飛天一鏡頭。



中華舞蹈團波市公演

以台灣藝專師生為主幹之中華舞蹈團已於六月自台灣起程出發來美國、中美洲及南美洲各地十八個大城市作巡迴演出。

中華舞蹈團並將在中華藝文苑、大波士頓區中華文化協會及麻省理工學院同學會的聯合邀請下在波士頓麻省理工學院盛大公演二場。公演的地點、時間表及票價如下：

地點：麻省理工學院 Kresge Auditorium

時間：七月十六日星期六晚上八時。七月十七日星期日下午三時。

票價：贊助票五十元（其中四十元可扣稅）。普通票十元。學生票五元。

中華舞蹈團曾於去年訪遊歐洲各



大城市作巡迴公演，途中曾獲多方好評。該團將在波士頓演出中國古典舞蹈及民族舞等。該團向以創作性排舞，藝員精湛之舞技及設計製作精巧色彩奪目的服飾頗負盛名。

如欲知其它有關於中華舞蹈之詳情，請與中華藝文苑聯絡，該苑地址為天滿街二二二號，電話五四二—四九五九。

台灣市長訪問團

會見僑社及懷特市長

中華民國台灣省市長友好訪問團由高雄市長許水德率領下於六月八日至十日訪問了波士頓。市長訪問團此行是第四次應美國市長協會之邀，出席六月十一、十二兩日在科羅拉多州丹佛市舉行之市長會議。

隨團還有台北縣長林豐正、新竹縣長陳進興、台中縣長陳庚金、彰化縣長黃石城和雲林縣長許文志。市長團抵達當日先拜會了波士頓華埠五團體：中華公所、洪門致公堂、中國國民黨波士頓分部、安良工商會及美國國術聯誼總會紐英倫分會。

八日晚上由北美事務協調會波士頓辦事處林水吉在華珍酒家設宴為市長們接風，並順帶舉行座談會。首先由林處長用國、粵語及英語致歡迎詞，強調民主政治已普遍在台灣省實行，這次市長訪問團除高雄市長為中央任命以外，其餘縣長職位均採用民意選舉。

此行領隊許水德市長接致詞表示國內卅年來經濟、社會不斷發展改進，不少領導階層人物均曾在美國深造後回國貢獻一己之力。特別來賓波士頓市長沙利雲最後致詞時說市長訪問團不需要到美國各處促進友誼，因為美國人對中華民國的友誼早已播撒全國，市長們只需收取友誼之果實攜帶回本國。並謂波士頓之市民皆為中華民國之精神手足。

餐會結束後分別由各縣市長簡報所代表縣市之近況，包括工商業之發展、教育之改進、人口、社區、福利、投資等事項。與會人士大部份來自台灣國內，等縣市長簡報完畢後，紛紛詢問故鄉情形。發問非常熱烈，顯然大家身在異邦仍心繫家園。縣市長亦各盡其所能給大家一個滿意的答覆。

翌日，市長訪問團由林處長、中華公所陳璇璇主席帶領下先到市政大樓拜會了懷特市長。懷特市長因波市



最近要選市長而對競選費用方面頗感興趣。訪問團與市長交換紀念品，懷特市長獲贈一面精緻的四季屏風。訪問團繼而往訪市議會及州府大樓。同日（六月九日）下午一時許在亞靈頓街雷芝大飯店（Ritz-Carlton）由訪問團設宴邀請新聞界人士參加，事後並有一電台（WORR）節目主持人錄音訪問許市長。

許市長向本刊透露國內屢次派縣市長組團訪美，主要是觀摩學習美國管理制度以及行政人員辦事精神。他更表示美國人之專業精神及民守守法觀念都是值得國內借鏡的地方。其次到訪之後，國內究竟採取何種措施把訪問團所見所聞實際付之於行呢？許市長舉例說，目前國內已加強公務人員訓練，另一方面簡化公文以提高政府機構行政效率。他一再強調美國行政方面之觀念與態度最值得國內學習。

當晚華埠各社團聯合在華珍酒家回請訪問團。翌日縣市長們便啟程赴康乃迪克州之赫特佛市（Hartford）訪問後便風塵僕僕繼續其在美洲的旅程。

美華協會新英倫分會座談

顯示政治醒覺

追記美華新英倫分會所辦的座談會

一九八三年六月四日下午二時十五時半，美華新英倫分會在華協活動中心，舉行一座談會，到會的會員、非會員共五十餘人。

座談會主旨是介紹美華協會這個組織，並由各個角度讓聽眾對在美華人之政治醒覺，與對社會事務參與的重要性，有所認識。

座談會由何毓琦先生主持，主講人有美華協會執行總幹事：陳麗娟女士，從華府趕來，介紹美華協會在華府辦公處的工作情形，以及近兩個月來對陳果仁案件的參與、支持的情形。

第二位主講人是李華位先生（律師），講述他個人參與現任州長競選的經驗與過程。發現開始只是個人的參與和興趣，但一步一步去做後，影響與受益的範圍就大多了。

第三位主講人黃偉志先生，表示加華聯合別的亞洲民族，抗議加拿大一電視台錯誤的專題報導：亞洲學生搶了加拿大學生在醫學院及藥學系的名額，增加加拿大人民的負擔。抗議結果獲勝，因為是否加拿大人並不能以膚色決定，而是以是否擁有公民權而定。同是加拿大的公民，應公平競爭。電視公司憑膚色做文章，所以報導失實。

蕭教授（Bill Hsiao）最後做了個學理性的分析，美國的資源發展近十年來呈現停頓狀態，他指出既得利益者已拿走了他們想拿的一份，還有多少可以讓美華取用？如果美華張大了，想多取一點，那些人會放棄他已有的嗎？一個組織會有什麼力量？

會後發問，補充意見的人很多，直到五點半才結束。晚上在何家有個歡迎陳麗娟女士遠道而來的晚宴，許多沒有討論夠的題目，又繼續下去，直到深夜。

在追記那天開會的情形時，我也在自省：是時候了，我們要講求方法，講求合作。我們在這個社會裡生根成長。是時候了，我們要維護我們的權益，盡我們的義務。我們不能再安安靜靜的等，等那些「善良熱情」的美國人，分點他們多餘的東西給我們。我們也不能再安穩穩穩的關起門來，等識才之士來「三顧茅廬」，然後再為社會服務。當美國接受我是它的公民時，我就是美國的一份子，除了要問這個國家能給我什麼外？也應問我能給這個國家什麼？除了納稅外，也許我們還可以多做一些！對這個國家，這社會多關心一點；對學校、對選舉，對所住城鎮的教育、預算、福利；多關心一點。有了關心，才會有行動，有了行動就會有影響。是我們該醒覺的時候了。

昆士學校

一三六週年校慶

昆士學校為慶祝建校一百三十六週年紀念，特於今年六月七日（星期日）舉辦了首次一年一度的昆士園遊會。所有六百五十名學生和他們的家人都參加了此一盛會。家長們提供了食物和必要的協助，學生則提供了一些遊戲項目：騎小馬、畫面具、小丑、說故事、中國書法展示、魔術表演、電影、汽球、風箏製造及一匹波士頓巡警的馬匹等等。

此次盛會由於獲得學生和其家長、昆市學校教職員及其他許多熱心贊助者的通力合作得以順利進行。每位與會者都十分盡興，不但對該校教職員留下了深刻的印象，而且也慶祝了波士頓最好學校所表現出來的新精神。

中華民國留學生訪問團

積極溝通延攬海外學人

中華民國「海外學人留學生訪問團」於五月下旬至六月中旬組團走訪美、日地區海外學術團體。鑒於國內極需要各方面的科學人才，政府已擬訂方案加強培育及延攬高級人才。

教育部在前年及去年已分別遣派大專院校赴美訪問，據稱效果甚佳。今年則改由政府方面有關機構各派代表組成，分別是青輔會、教育部、人事行政局、中山大學和工業科學園區等。

訪問團行程排得非常緊湊，訪問全美各大城市，著名大學、出席海外學術研討會並舉辦座談會以增加與海外留學生、學人溝通的機會。六月七日訪問團抵達波士頓，當晚先在劍橋市

之湖南酒家宴請會向北美事務協調會波士頓辦事處提出申請回國服務的留學生。隨著還另外舉辦了座談會，原擬在中華青年聯誼會會址舉行，沒想到出席座談會之人數遠超過預定之廿、三十人，因此立刻設法另找更大的場所，結果借用了麻省理工學院附近的一處教室，到場人士大約六十人，或坐或站塞滿一間大教室。

首先由訪問團代表單位用幻燈片作簡報，向海外學人講解國內科技人才供需情況、如何申請回國服務之旅行補助、待遇和考試升遷制度等。訪問團並介紹國內各方面之積極發展以配合學人能回國後能學以致用，強調研究與發展（Research and

Development）之目標已在國內生根，並以高市之中山大學為例，闡明回國服務所得優厚之條件。

簡報完畢繼為座上各學人發言，情況相當踴躍，各人都為自己所唸的科系回國後之前途而發問。譬如有一位男仕想知道化學工業是否已成為所謂的「夕陽工業」，另一位同學詢問國內能源發展之方向。有人建議國內舉行學術會議應提早一年發出通知，並應要求學人發表研究報告。

另外引起大家關心的是子女教育、生活方面適應的問題。有一位同學指出回國任教之待遇稍偏低似乎不能養家活口。海外學人亦非常注重國內

之研究風氣，並建議設立大型國家研究所以倡導研究風氣。

在場一位欲回國服務的學人曾向本刊表示，訪問團此行似乎太忽略了文科的畢業生，因此大為感嘆。

當晚的座談會氣氛輕鬆，大家都關心國內科技發展及人才需求的情況，使長達約二小時的座談會非常緊湊，而且最後還有不少學人留下分別與各代表面談。

據國內將定期由用人單位選辦適當代表組團赴美訪問學校、機構及企業，增強與海外學人之聯絡，邀請回國服務。

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儘量包括中、英雙種文字，以減少翻譯工作。
在編者主理期間，本刊中文版將以公正、客觀之立場，多方就大波士頓華裔社區各項時事、各僑團、組織之近展、文教訊息、時人動態與其他具有新聞性之消息作詳實的報導。以期維繫華裔訊息交流，共

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市長候選人政見發表

就華埠南灣社區面臨問題

各人提出解決辦法

舢舨月刊為了讓讀者進一步了解即將舉行的市長、市議員及學校委員會選舉，將在本期及接下去的三期陸續刊登有關候選人的各項政見以及選舉過程等多篇特別報導，希望能藉此使區民了解各候選人的政治主張，以幫助選民投下神聖的一票。

本刊於六月初旬進行了一項非正式民意調查，訪問了大約四十位華埠南灣區民及工作人員，詢問各人最希望新市長探討解決那些波市之問題，要求各人列舉最重要的三項。調查結果依問題被提及的次數多寡而整理為一份問題表分別交給九位已宣佈角逐市長一職的候選人。其中大偉芬列根

Finnegan

為在本刊截稿日期前無法繳還答案，所以未能刊登其政見。第十位候選人米高車爾伯 Michael Gelber 則一直無法與其取得聯絡，因此未能參加本刊專稿。

以下為本刊的問卷及各候選人的回答：

如果閣下成為下一屆波士頓市長，你會如何解決下列困擾本社區的各項問題？

——繼續執行房租管制條例以防止房租無理漲價。

弗寧 (Ray Flynn)

——我一直引以為榮在過去幾年來能與亞裔社區領袖攜手謀求興建更多中低收入住宅。但我深信屋荒問題嚴重的程度使我必需採取更龐大的策略去解決。我打算施行條例要求一切主要工商業發展必需附帶提供中低收入住宅或撥款設立房屋基金。我將利用這筆房屋基金以及聯邦 CDBG 款項重建本市廢棄住宅，以一套提供低息貸款或 Homesteading 計劃吸引發展商或私人業主。本市一萬四千戶廢棄單位及四千六百戶空屋，如果經過

第嘉拉

貴，導致房租不斷漲價使很多因為語言隔閡而必需居住華埠的家庭不勝負荷。

(一) 房屋 (六十九%)

華埠南灣呈現房屋極度短缺的現象，尤以中低收入住宅更為缺少。

第嘉拉 (Dicara)

雖然波市有成千上萬的市民渴望找到中低收入住宅，但這個問題一直沒有人認真去解決，我當市長後將全力以赴解決屋荒問題。

——調查顯示本市現存的住宅若重建將可為波市帶來四千戶新的中低收入房屋。華埠附近有很多類似的現存建築物，可利用重建改為低收入住宅，由聯邦發展基金撥款支助。另外還可以設免稅金額和工業收入債券

Industrial Revenue Bonds

，或其他稅務上之優待以求吸引私人發展商投資重建低收入住宅。

——設立稅務獎勵保留房客業主的這項措施使低收入民眾及青英獲益。



王安捐巨款支助重修劇院

大都會易名王氏藝術中心

重建將可解決不少屋荒問題。在本市房屋不再缺少之前，我將執行房租管制法例，並且禁止租賃公寓柏文樓改建成出售式柏文樓以防中低收入住客被驅逐。

哥爾尼 (Dennis Kearney)

——波市廢置房屋到處皆是，這些空屋若改建為中低收入住宅將可解決

波士頓大都會藝術中心董事會主席柯亨女士於六月三日正式宣佈王安家族將捐贈四百萬元予該中心。大都會藝術中心為實際表示感激此一首次之高額捐款，已經其董事會通過將該中心易名為王氏藝術中心。

代表王氏家族，現任王氏公司研究發展執行總裁之王先生表示此一捐款反映了王家對捐出比社區及世界所期望收納更多的捐款」的承諾。

四百萬元中有一百萬元將立即捐

贈給王氏藝術中心，另外三百萬元將用來作「相對捐款」之用。凡是藝術中心經由表演或私人籌得的捐款數額，王氏家族將捐出相等款項。(舉例來說如果藝術中心經表演演出後籌得四十五萬元，王氏家族將立刻捐出四十五萬元。換句話說，王氏家族捐出之三百萬「相對捐款」將會為藝術中心帶來六百萬元的款項。此一「相對捐款」之截止日期為一九八五年六月一日。

不少屋荒問題。首先我會消滅波市房屋局 BHA 處於

Receivership 的

情形，重新發展一法律架構包含房屋專家、公共房屋倡導人士及房客，一齊管理房屋局。我將會盡量減少 BHA 無謂之開銷，徵求房客代表出任房屋委員會，務求採納房客所提供的意見。我致力於替波市爭取聯邦和州府基金以助重建。(下接第六版)

為響應王氏家族之善舉，波士頓

所勿銀行、波士頓銀行、卅街銀行及紐英崙銀行將由其支持藝術中心的工業財政公債款項中共同減少中心共二百四十五萬元的債務。此舉將協助中心繼續穩定其目前的財務狀況，並減低及債務負擔。

全面看來，王氏家族雖捐出四百萬元之款項，但直接間接地却為藝術中心帶來九百四十萬元的財源。

另外，藝術中心現租用的天滿街二百七十號處所房東之塔美士醫務中心總裁格魯士門先生宣稱將儘量支持此一波士頓藝術演出場所的工作。該醫務中心目前已同意與藝術中心再度簽訂新租約，租約中多項條款將有利於藝術中心。

大都會藝術中心於一九七六年成立，並於一九八〇年正式修整其演出場所完畢，公開演出。第一年中就有

一百餘萬愛好藝術之觀眾至該中心觀賞。

在記者招待會中，王安博士亦向百餘位文化、教育與醫務界人士表示「如果不是大波士頓區提供其特有環境條件的話，整個一二八號公路之高科技區將不會發展至今。我們(王氏家族)僅以相報的精神來捐出這筆款項，以藝術中心修整後作為演出藝術家及社區之享用。目前預計在八三年公演的節目計有七月的 Supra Babes、八月之「唐古柯德」芭蕾舞劇，以及十二月份之「Nutcracker」芭蕾舞劇。

據悉藝術中心將立即應用首筆一百萬元的王氏家族捐款來作下列之整修工作：全項隔音設備；座椅設備；天花板、牆身及壁畫之整修；門戶、窗戶、地板、地毯、廁所、運貨台、內部燈光之各項整修；及擴建門票售票處。

自從大都會藝術中心於一九八〇年開始安排演出以來，波士頓之參與藝術活動人數即從全美國第十三位一躍而升為第四位。在演出期間，約有四千位來自大波士頓區各地之觀眾湧進波市中心觀賞之外，並替市區附近之旅館、餐廳及其它商業振興營業。自藝術中心開放其設備完善的場所後，許多國內外著名之芭蕾舞團、劇團等均紛紛來波士頓獻藝。其中包括十四年來未曾涉足波士頓的紐約市立芭蕾舞團，十二年來未曾涉足波士頓的皇家芭蕾舞團，十九年來首次造訪波士頓的美國芭蕾舞劇團等等。在藝術中心再次經過修整後，相信更多一流的藝術團體將繼續為大波士頓區的藝術愛好者演出。目前藝術中心共有四位董事會職員及卅九位董事。